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MR. PLATT FOR GOVERNOR

What Was Regarded as a Jest Becomes a Serious Proposal.

ALL HIS MEN ASK HIM TO RUN

Candidates Fish, Aldridge, and Wadsworth, Leaders in the Contest, Offer to Get Out of the Way.

BUT MR. PLATT SAYS HE WILL NOT.

Still the ex-Senator Wavers a Trifle in Steadfastness, and the Idea Is the Sensation in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—Talk of the nomination of Thomas C. Platt for Governor has made a sensation here to-day among those who are on hand for the Republican State Convention.

This talk was at first regarded as a joke, and even when a few men like Senator Ellsworth, who never jokes, took it up, it was not regarded seriously by the other candidates and their friends, but during the day so many men went to Mr. Platt and seriously urged him to accept the nomination, and went about the corridors saying that Mr. Platt was undecided, that his boom overshadowed all the others.

Thomas C. Platt.
May Be the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Among those who have urged him to accept the place are Louis F. Payn, State Committeeman Frank S. Witherbee, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Ely Quigg, Cornelius Van Cott, Abraham Gruber, Senator Ellsworth, and others.

Mr. Platt has said, resolutely:

"I will not take the nomination." "My name must not be presented." "I would not accept if I were nominated, and when he has said these things his friends say he is honest and means them; but they say the situation will be something like that of the Democratic Convention two years ago, when Senator Hill was forced to take the nomination under protest. This evening there is a report that a messenger will go to New-York to consult members of Mr. Platt's family on the subject.

Some who are on good terms with the Tiogan say that the pressure has been so great, and elements which would oppose any of his lieutenants have been so ready to promise support, that Mr. Platt is wavering. Some of the younger men among the delegates say that nothing Mr. Platt can do or say will prevent them from placing his name before the convention, and they believe if that is done nothing can prevent a stampede to him.

There was a conference this afternoon at the Worden Hotel, Mr. Platt being the central figure, at which the situation was discussed. Among the men present were Louis F. Payn, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Edward Lauterbach of New-York, State Committeemen W. A. Proctor of Ogdensburg, and Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Abraham Gruber, and Fred S. Gibbs.

Some of these urged Mr. Platt to become the candidate. Messrs. Aldridge, Fish, and Wadsworth, the leading machine candidates, have either personally or by a confidential friend assured Mr. Platt that if he will accept the nomination, they will get out of the field.

The proposition has thus been made a very flattering one for the ex-Senator. Before the Platt boom became so serious, some thought that it was one of the ex-Senator's diversions, designed to prevent the rival candidates from engaging in too bitter warfare among themselves, and it has had this effect. The incoming delegates are drawn to the discussion of Mr. Platt, and the possibility that he could unite the party instead of arraying themselves for Fish, Aldridge, Wadsworth, Saxton, or Roberts.

One incident in the Platt boom this forenoon was notable, not to say laughable. Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, who has been hostile to Mr. Platt's organization and has held a long knife for any Platt man who showed his head in Oneida County, called to see the Tiogan early in the day. He assured Mr. Platt that he was for him.

"If you are a candidate, I will support you with my influence and my pocketbook," said Mr. Belden, "but if one of your lieutenants is nominated I will not support him."

Henry G. Burleigh of Washington County was asked if he would support Mr. Platt were he nominated.

"My county was the banner county in the Folger campaign," was Mr. Burleigh's reply.

Mr. Platt's repeated and emphatic statements that he will not accept the place may be effective when the hundreds of delegate reach the city to-morrow if he still adheres to them, but some experienced politicians to-night say they are in doubt.

There has been little change in the booms of the other candidates, except as they have been affected by the talk of Platt, Aldridge, Fish, Wadsworth, Roberts, Saxton, and the others are campaigning with no especial advantage for any of them, as the result of the day's developments.

The Aldridge boomers have been reinforced by recent arrivals. Assemblyman O'Grady and William A. Sutherland of Rochester are here actively at work for their townsman. The Aldridge men believe that Mr. Platt will finally and absolutely refuse to take the nomination and that their candidate will then have smooth sailing.

Mr. Platt is reported to have said late to-night that he expected the talk in favor of his nomination would die down to-morrow.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego, and Titus Sheard of Herkimer remain the only candidates for Lieutenant Governor. The general impression of the delegates seems to be in favor of Mr. Woodruff. It is not expected that any future developments in the Gubernatorial canvass will affect Mr. Woodruff.

The State Committee will meet to-morrow night and name Congressman Frank Black as temporary Chairman of the Convention, which meets at noon on Tuesday, and John S. Kenyon of Syracuse and R. L. Fox of Oneonta as Secretaries.

Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn, who is to be the permanent Chairman, has about finished his speech. The preliminary roll as prepared by the State Committee will, as usual, contain the names of the regular organization delegates in most instances. There are more than the usual number of contests, including those in New-York, Westchester, Herkimer, Onelda, Onondaga, and Albany.

This is the first year in some time that there has been no contest from Kings. This bids fair to be one of the largest Republican Conventions that has been held in the State for years. While an unusually large number of delegates and visitors are here, including every prominent Republican of note, several thousand more will come in to-morrow and Tuesday.

Mr. Platt, when asked by a reporter to-night if he would accept the nomination, said that he was not a candidate, and would not acquiesce in any decision of the convention to place him in nomination. He added:

"I am extremely pleased by the expressions of good-will manifested by both the friends and enemies of the organization. I am as well satisfied with these expressions as I would be to be nominated and elected Governor. I have told all my friends that they must not insist upon my nomination."

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, who first started the Platt boom, said to-night that Mr. Platt did not wish his name considered, but that his friends urged just as strongly that it should be. Mr. Quigg is a strong supporter of Hamilton Fish, and thinks if Mr. Platt declines that Mr. Fish will be nominated.

GOVERNOR LIBELED $1,000 WORTH

Rutland (Vt.) Herald Called Mr. Woodbury a "Rumseller."

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 23.—The arbitrators filed in the County Clerk's office Saturday a decision in the famous suit for libel of Urban A. Woodbury, Governor of Vermont, against the Herald and Globe Association of this city, of which one Robert A. Perkins is the editorial writer. The case by mutual agreement was submitted for arbitration to Chief Justice Ross and Justices Rowell and Tyler of the Supreme Court of the State.

Their decree, which is final, is that the plaintiff Governor recover $1,000 and costs of arbitration. The allowance is $10,000 less than was claimed by the Governor as damage to his character and dignity of the State of Vermont.

The action was based on the claim that the defendant, through Robert A. Perkins, an editorial writer, published an article in The Rutland Herald, in August, 1895, that the plaintiff, the Governor of the State of Vermont, as proprietor of the Van Ness House, in Burlington, had been engaged in selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law, delivering it to the guests' rooms, serving it on the public tables, &c., with a view to profit, and with the same freedom that the business is carried on in licensed States. The article was headed: "Governor Woodbury a Rumseller." In their opinion, the Judges say:

"It is manifest that when guests brought their own liquor to the hotel and had it served to them, the plaintiff Governor made no sales of it to the guests. This disposes of those cases in which the guests, whether individuals or associations, brought their own liquor to the hotel.

"It leaves for consideration the cases in which liquor was procured for guests at their own request by the bellboys and the waiters.

"Whatever the guests might have supposed, every such request was in fact a request to procure liquor from parties other than the plaintiff Governor, as he kept no liquor for sale. In the purchasing liquor of the druggist, bar or saloon keeper, the guest acted through a bellboy or waiter; acting through him, the guest paid the money for the purchase, whether furnished by himself, the boy, or the house.

"If the boy furnished it or got it at the office, he did it at the express or implied request of the guest. The property in the liquor passed directly from the druggist, bar or saloon keeper to the guest, as there was no understanding to the contrary."

AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS.

Student Rew, Who Disappeared from Cornell, Is Alive and Well.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Frederick Gordon Rew, the Cornell student who disappeared on Oct. 2, 1894, and was supposed to have met with foul play, has been heard from. His father, Esbon P. Rew of this city, received a letter from him yesterday, dated in India, stating that he was in good health and bound for home. His reason for leaving college was that he found that his knowledge of French and German was limited, and was confident he would be unable to keep up with his class, and, rather than fail, he believed it would be better to go among the people and learn the language.

For five years he had been crowding himself in his studies, and says he did not feel able to longer continue the strain, and one afternoon while at the lower end of Cayuga Lake and out for a walk there came over him a desire to leave that was irresistible, and, discouraged and tired, he followed this resistless force and left the country. After leaving Cornell he went to New-York, engaging passage on a cattle ship, and working his way to Bordeaux, France. At this place he secured employment with an electric firm that was about to erect an electric plant in Central America. He sailed from Honduras in the early part of 1895, visiting Jamaica, Martinique, and Cuba, and then returned to France, where he contracted to look after the electric machinery of a tramp trading ship bound for the East Indies. His knowledge of mathematics, physics, and Latin has kept him employed and enabled him to see much of the world.

The knowledge of his son's safety has brought great joy to the family of Mr. Rew. Almost from the very first Mr. Rew firmly believed that his son was dead. He said that he was certain the young man had been murdered, and pointed to the finding of his watch to substantiate this theory. He declared that he had other evidence, but what it was he steadfastly refused to divulge. Mrs. Rew was equally certain of her son's fate. On the night before he went away she had a dream that he had been killed. This she took as a presentiment. The shock of learning from his own pen that he was still alive was almost too much for them, and neither the father nor the mother of Rew is inclined to speak on the subject of his peculiar actions or to express an opinion regarding his real motives for leaving college and home.

INVALID'S SUICIDE AT SEA

MRS. H. M. STEPHENSON JUMPED FROM THE SPAARNDAM.

Was Returning from a Trip Abroad with Her Son Walter After an Absence of Nearly Four Months from Her Home in Boston—Her Dinner Was Being Served on Deck—Had Been Unable to Move About Without Help.

Among those who waited on the Netherlands-American Line pier, in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, for incoming passengers on the steamship Spaarndam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, was H. M. Stephenson of Boston. He awaited his wife and son, who had been spending the Summer in Europe, Mrs. Stephenson having gone abroad for her health.

The Spaarndam docked at 5:30 o'clock, but Mr. Stephenson looked in vain for outstretched hands and waving handerchiefs of those he sought, and while others were exchanging joyous greeting, he made his way up the gang plank. Dr. Macauley, the ship's surgeon, was the first to greet him and he had sad news to break.

Mrs. Stephenson had been an invalid. She had to be carried about. She was a sufferer also from mental prostration. On the return voyage from Europe she had put an end to her misery by throwing herself into the sea. The son, overcome with grief, would not be the first to meet his father and the ship's surgeon took his place.

The particulars were learned last night from Chief Steward Korler of the Spaarndam. Mrs. Stephenson and her son, Walter, who is about twenty-five years old, embarked at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, on Aug. 13. The voyage was a pleasant one, the sea being very smooth, but Mrs. Stephenson remained below most of the time, on account of her inability to move about without assistance, and her indisposition to trouble any one.

She went on to the promenade on Thursday afternoon, however, and when later all the other passengers, including her son, were at dinner, she told the deck steward that he might serve her dinner on deck. That was at 6:30 o'clock.

She ate with evident relish of the first courses as they were brought. Then, as the deck steward returned with another tray, she jumped from the rail into the sea. He made an outcry and rushed to the saloon to notify the Captain, who went at once to the bridge, where he found that the officer in charge had already ordered the engines reversed and a boat cleared away. Walter Stephenson rushed about in distraction, while the passengers crowded to the deck.

The vessel had gone half a mile before she could be stopped. The woman had disappeared from view before the steamship had gone twice her own length. The boat was lowered, however, and a diligent search was made that lasted an hour.

The chief steward said that Mrs. Stephenson had shown no evidence of insanity, nor of being moody. On the contrary, she was always anxious not to obtrude her infirmities on the attention of her fellow-passengers. As she had always required assistance, however, in moving about, it was considered almost incomprehensible how she managed to get to the rail, which was fully twelve feet from where she sat, and to raise herself over it. The passengers could only account for it on the supposition that she acquired an unusual strength in a moment of temporary aberration.

Mrs. Stephenson was about forty-two years old. She and her son had been abroad three and a half months. Mr. Stephenson and his son as soon as their baggage was passed by the customs officers started for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. M. Stephenson was the wife of Harris M. Stephenson, an architect, at 17 Pemberton Square, this city, living at 236 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plains.

DR. S. A. BINNION'S HUMANITY.

Chased and Caused Arrest of a Drunken and Cruel Truckman.

Dr. Samuel A. Binnion, Ph. D., M. D., of 21 Washington Square South, the famous Egyptologist and author, was complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Walter J. Emmons. The charge was cruelty to animals. Emmons is a truck driver, and lives at 110 Macdougal Street.

Dr. Binnion said that as he was crossing Fourth Street at Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon he was almost run down by Emmons, who was driving a truck. Emmons was intoxicated and zig-zagged across the street in a dangerous manner, lashing his horse. Dr. Binnion called to Emmons to stop, but Emmons only lashed the horse the harder and tried to escape. Dr. Binnion ran after him.

At Macdougal and Third Streets Emmons ran over a Chinaman. A crowd gathered, but the Chinaman was not able to make himself understood. While policeman Livingston of the Washington Park squad was speaking to the Chinaman, Dr. Binnion arrived and, as he understood Chinese, he had a talk with the Chinaman, who refused to make the complaint, and the Doctor then had Emmons arrested.

Magistrate Brann changed the charge to disorderly conduct and fined Emmons $5. Emmons could not pay and was locked up.

GARROTED A RICH STOREKEEPER.

Two Negroes Supposed to Have Escaped with the Money.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Storekeeper John T. Henke was strangled to death here last night.

Alfred Hunter and Thomas Cromwell, two colored men, are suspected of the crime. The two men were seen loitering around the store last night, and later were seen to go in a side door. This morning, Henke failing to make his appearance, neighbors broke into his room, and found the old man lying on the floor. A piece of rope had been wrapped around his neck, and then with a short stick the slack had been taken up, until his eyes had left their sockets and the blood ran from his nose. The body had turned black down to the hips.

Henke, who came here from New-Castle, Del., some four years ago, conducted a general store, and was supposed to carry a good deal of money on his person, and as his pocketbook is missing, it is supposed that the old man was first strangled and then robbed. The two suspected men left town this morning.

Underselling Germans in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The report received at the Department of State from Consul William D. Warner, at Cologne, shows that Americans are underselling the Germans in barbed wire and wire nails in Japan. Hamburg importing houses are forced to buy the American wire because their customers have begun to purchase it directly from the United States. American competition, though felt elsewhere, has been especially noticeable in Japan.

SPOOK ON THE STATION HOUSE ROOF

A Puzzle for a While, but at Last Found to be a Boy.

"There's that spook trotting on the roof again," said Policeman Cronin of the Oak Street Police Station, as he rushed to the Sergeant's desk on Saturday evening.

"You go up and arrest it," ordered the Sergeant.

"Haven't we been there a dozen times and never found anything?" replied the policeman. But he went.

For several days past the policemen of this station, who sleep on the top floor, had been disturbed by the sound of some one trotting about overhead, but every time they went up to see who it was they found no one. So some of the more superstitious among them came to the conclusion that some ghost was playing them tricks.

Cronin, in obedience to the Sergeant's order, crept stealthily through the scuttle, and hid behind the chimney.

In a few minutes the ghost came trotting along. It was a ragged urchin, trying to fly a kite. He was frightened out of his wits when Cronin clapped his hand on his shoulder, and said, "Come along with me, ghost!"

The boy was taken down, sobbing, and was dragged before the Sergeant, whom he told that he was Pietro Mascagni of 14 Oak Street, and that he was in the habit of going to the roof to fly his kite, because there was more room and also a better breeze there than on the sidewalk. Pietro was taken to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, where he was discharged, after a reprimand to the effect that it was wrong to frighten and disturb the policemen.

ELEPHANTS SCARED BY LIGHTNING.

Entire Menagerie Stampeded—Six Persons Killed Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Dispatches from points in Indiana and Ohio report severe storms last night, accompanied by much destruction of property by lightning and some fatalities. Telegraphic communication is much impaired.

Wallace's show tents at Huntington, Ind., were wrecked at 6:30 o'clock last evening by the storm. The horses and menagerie stampeded, and much property was ruined. The elephants caused a panic. The storm unroofed several buildings, and blew down a wall of the new Griffith Block.

The wind reached hurricane velocity at Indianapolis, but no serious property loss was sustained, nor were any lives lost. The rainfall was heavy.

Near Rome City, Ind., a large barn was destroyed by lightning, and Arthur Foss, aged fourteen, was killed. Early Saturday morning storms in the same territory were equally destructive.

Lightning demolished the Rev. T. J. Wright's residence at Ellwood, Ind. All the family escaped injury but Mr. Wright, who was horribly burned and paralyzed from the waist down.

Greensburg, Ind., reports heavy damage to crops, and several bridges washed away. Mrs. John Baumgardner of Wabash was struck by lightning and fatally injured. Lester Bliss and Neill Bliss, at Delphos, Ohio, were killed by lightning.

The dwelling of a man named Smith at Hobart, Ind., was demolished by lightning, and the farmily of three persons killed.

LEE'S OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

Invaded an Apartment, Beat Two Women, and Resisted Arrest.

Samuel Lee, twenty-seven years old, of 607 First Avenue, was held on a charge of atrocious conduct and assault at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The complaint was that at 5 o'clock Saturday morning he knocked at the door of Mrs. Mary Clark's flat, at 428 Second Avenue; pushed his way in, and beat and kicked Mrs. Clark, whose husband was away.

He left, and three hours later returned and ordered Mrs. Clark to prepare breakfast. When she said that she did not know him and ordered him away, he beat and kicked her again, and treated her aged mother, who had come to her aid, in the same manner.

A policeman found Lee sitting at the head of the third flight of stairs, while the entire house was in an uproar, and arrested him. Lee broke away, but was pursued. When caught, he fought desperately, and only submitted after a severe clubbing.

In court Lee's excuse was that he was looking for a family named Murtha, and that Mrs. Clark had asked him in, but he declined. Later on he decided to accept the invitation. It was found that no family of the name of Murtha lived in that building.

BUSH FIRES PRESS A CITY HARD.

Farmers, While Forests Blaze, Ask Protection from Floods.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 23.—Bush fires are raging with unabated fury in the mainland of British Columbia. New-Westminster is surrounded, and, as firemen cannot be at all places at once, it is feared some part of the city will be destroyed by the oncoming flames, in spite of them.

At the Burlaby city limits, at Eighth Avenue; at the Sappaerton city limits, and on the Pitt River High Road, flames are reaching out to the city from every point of the compass, and should rain not come and wind spring up in the wrong direction, nothing can save portions of the city from being destroyed by fire.

The long-suffering farmers of the lowlands of Westminster district met yesterday morning in large numbers, and decided to unite in petitioning the Provncial and Federal Governments to deepen and dyke the river.

The most important speakers stated that this must be done, or all ranches along the valley subject to floods would be abandoned to the Tax Collector.

As wheat grown on this land took first prize, with all the world in competition, at the Chicago World's Fair, such a sequel to the floods would be disastrous to the whole province.

Toper Was Tied to a Lamp Post.

Tied to a lamp post at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Policeman Madden of the Nineteenth, Precinct found a beery individual at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He cut him loose and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where he sobered up in a cell, and he was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He said he was John Mulligan, but refused to tell where he lived. He admitted that he had drank to excess, and thought that friends had grown tired of trying to take him home and tied him to the lamppost to prevent his getting hurt. He was fined $3.

Money Not Flowing In.

The Democratic National Committee is having great trouble in raising money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. The silver mine owners promised them much, but have so far given little. One silver mine owner went so far as to promise the members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee $1,000,000, but he has not yet given them any cash, and the hopes of the Campaign Committee about realizing any part of this sum are growing small and beautifully less.

KILLED BY HER BROTHER

ELIZABETH FISHER VICTIM OF A CARELESSLY HANDLED RIFLE.

Peter Had Borrowed It to Kill Cats and Was in the Kitchen of Their Home Fooling with It—It Was Discharged Just as His Sister, on a Chair, Was Reaching for Her Writing Desk Key, and the Bullet Entered Her Neck.

To make more effective war on cats Peter Fisher, seventeen years old, borrowed a parlor rifle from a neighbor. He was in the kitchen of his home at 410 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, tossing the rifle about as carelessly as if it had not been loaded.

While Peter was amusing himself his sister, Elizabeth, thirteen years old, entered the room. She stepped on a chair to reach the key to her writing desk.

The key was on an upper shelf in the closet, and as the girl reached up to get it the rifle Peter was so carelessly handling was discharged.

Elizabeth screamed, sprang from the chair and ran into the hallway, where a neighbor caught her just as she fell. Blood was streaming from a bullet wound in the girl's neck.

The father and mother, who were in a front room, heard the report, and ran out into the hallway, where they found their daughter unconscious on the floor. Peter, after the shot, stood as if paralyzed.

The screams of the mother aroused the tenants in the house, and they flocked to the upper floor, where the girl still lay in the hallway. One man, who had more presence of mind than the rest, ran to the street and called a policeman, who in turn summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital.

When the policeman reached the top floor of the house, the girl was dead, and he at once took the boy in custody.

Peter said the shooting was accidental; that he had been throwing the rifle about from one hand to the other, and that in doing so it had been discharged. When the ambulance surgeon arrived he pronounced the girl dead. Peter was then taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and locked up.

Thomas E. Fisher, the father, is a carpenter. The girl, who was the pet of the family, attended the Seventy-ninth Street public school. The parents refused to make any charge against their son. The boy was deeply attached to his sister. He will be taken to the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

HESS SHOT HIS SISTER.

Was Trying to Fix a Pistol That Was Out of Order.

Theodore Hess, eighteen years old, who lives with his parents at 340 East Fifth Street, was playing with a toy pistol yesterday afternoon.

The trigger was out of order, and Hess was examining it. The trigger dropped, and the cartridge was discharged.

The bullet struck Josephine Hess, the fourteen-year-old sister of Theodore, in the right leg. She was treated at home by the family physician, who said the wound was not serious, unless blood poisoning resulted. Theodore was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station House.

Chabot Shot Only Himself.

August Chabot of 420 East Seventy-ninth Street, a clerk in the American Express Company's Building, at 65 Broadway, accidentally shot himself in the left thigh there yesterday while loading a revolver. His wound was dressed and the bullet still remains in his thigh. A. F. Seifken and another employe of the company witnessed the accident.

LEGS CAUGHT IN A MINE SQUEEZE.

Two of a Gang Timbering a Colliery Strangely Escape Death.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 23.—A force of miners was engaged yesterday morning in timbering up the gangway of the Coleraine Colliery, to prevent a threatened cave-in. A further squeeze took place, and before all the men could get out the collapse came.

Michael Shigo was dragged from under the falling rocks with his legs broken.

A car was being dragged through the gangway at the time, and Columbian Rorky happened to grab the end while the place was closing in about him, and was drawn out with no worse injuries than some bad bruises.

Peter Liko, a laborer, missed the car and was left there, one hundred feet below, but his cries could be distinctly heard. All the afternoon rescuers attempted to reach him, but it was midnight before they got to the man and took him out alive.

His escape from death is marvelous, as he was carried down with one hundred tons of rock into a cavity. He is now at the hospital in a critical condition, but may recover.

DRIVEN BY FIRE TO JUMP 40 FEET

Aged Woman Strikes on Her Head and Is Killed, Two Others Hurt.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A fire occurred early this morning in a tenement house, 25 Vine Street, Charleston District, and Mrs. Mary O'Brien, sixty-nine years old, and Patrick K. O'Brien, her son, thirty years old, jumped about forty feet, from a third story.

Mrs. O'Brien's daughter, Mary, twenty-eight years old, stood at the window, but was overcome by the heat, and fell from the window to the ground. Mrs. O'Brien fractured her skull and received other injuries, from which she died almost instantly.

The son and daughter sustained many severe injuries, and in addition were more or less burned. Their condition is most serious, and there is no telling what the final result may be. The other occupants of the building escaped in safety, and the fire damage was slight.

"Barney" Daly Drowned.

TARRYTOWN, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Barney" Daly was drowned in the Hudson, off Odell's dock, at noon to-day. Dr. T. V. Roe and William Boyce heard cries for help and started to row to the man they saw in the water. He had gone down for the last time before they reached the spot. Oyster tongs were used to bring the body to the surface. Dr. Roe at once made an effort to restore animation. Everything possible was done, but the man died.

Wheelmen Received with Tacks.

Glenmore Avenue, in Brooklyn, was lately improved and covered with asphalt. Those who live along it became displeased because of the many wheelmen that took advantage of the new pavement, and yesterday, or Saturday night, some one or more of them scattered thousands of tacks in the street. The cyclists that rode over it yesterday had their tires punctured, and many of them had to walk home.

NO LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bynum Denies that Story, and Says Candidates Will Be Chosen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Executive Committee to-day said:

"Any rumor to the effect that Mr. Cleveland has written to me or has in any way indicated any indisposition toward the nomination of a ticket is utterly without foundation.

"Furthermore, this convention will without any manner of doubt nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President upon a Democratic platform."

Sound-money Democrats from throughout the country who drop into the headquarters of the National Democracy here to look over the ground and size up the prospects for the convention, declare that the movement is gaining strength beyond their expectations, and is developing a force they little hoped for when they launched it. Since the first test of the popular strength of the movement was made in Kentucky, the leaders have received encouraging reports of its progress.

The turnout at the primary elections for delegates to the convention in Illinois yesterday was an agreeable surprise to them.

Mr. Bynum returned this morning, more than pleased with the receptions accorded him at Peoria, where he spoke Friday night, and at Monticello, Ind., where he talked to 2,000 persons yesterday.

It is generally understood among the members of the National Committee that the New-York delegation will be permitted to name the temporary Chairman of the convention, and it is the supposition that it will select Bourke Cockran, though this can hardly be determined until the delegation arrives on the ground the next day after the members are elected.

For permanent Chairman there has been much talk of Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, but during the last few days Vilas has loomed up in large proportions as a possibility for the Presidential nomination, and if this seems probable when the convention meets, the permanent Chairman will probably be taken from the South, and there is much talk of Senator Caffery of Louisiana and ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama for the position.

The correspondence of the Executive Committee indicating a large attendance upon the convention is borne out by the hotel engagements that have been pouring in since Friday night.

TRAIN PITCHED INTO A RIVER.

Roadbed Built on Quicksand Shifted and Four Men Died.

MISSOULA, Mon., Aug. 23.—A west-bound freight train on the Northern Pacific Railroad was wrecked one mile east of Horse Plains, on the Rocky Mountain Division, yesterday morning, and four train hands lost their lives. The dead are:

BOLGER, J. W., brakeman, Spokane.
FISH, R. M., wiper, Jocko, Idaho.
FRIZELLE, L. I., fireman, Hope, Idaho.
WEIGLE, GEORGE, engineer, Hope, Idaho.

The train left Missoula at 9 P. M. last night under charge of Conductor Clem. When opposite Mile Board, just east of Horse Plains, a huge filling several hundred feet long spread, throwing the entire train in Clark's Fork River. The victims mentioned were all instantly killed. Their bodies have been recovered.

It is supposed the side was caused by settling of quicksand. The roadway is still impassable, and the railway officials are withholding details of the wreck.

SON OF GEORGE H. COOK DROWNED.

Went Down Once While Bathing and Came Up No More.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Herbert B. Cook, son of George H. Cook of 50 Broadway, New-York, President of the Brigantine Beach Railroad, was drowned to-day at Brigantine Beach while bathing with companions.

He could swim, but got into a deep hole, and before he could get out went down. He did not rise a second time. His companions were close to him and waited for the man to come up. They then swam ashore. The body was recovered.

The deceased was a civil engineer at Tioga, Penn. He was twenty-five years old.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for to-day are for local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather and cooler.

The barometer has fallen in New-England and in the extreme Northwest; it has risen generally throughout the central valleys and lake region. It is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and north of Montana, and high east of New-England and over Northern Texas and Kansas.

It was warmer yesterday on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations, and decidedly cooler from the lower lake region southwestward to Louisiana.

Showers and local thunderstorms were reported last night from New-England southwestward over the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. Clear weather prevailed in the lake region and west of the Mississippi.

Generally fair and warmer weather will prevail in the lake regions, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Local showers are likely to continue in the Gulf States, and fair weather, preceded by local storms in the early morning, in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	69	71
6 A. M.	64	69	72
9 A. M.	66	71	75
12 M.	76	75	80
3 P. M.	82	77	80
6 P. M.	81	80	79
9 P. M.	74	78	78
12 P. M.	72	72	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76.50
Weather Bureau	74.00
Corresponding date, 1895	72.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Judge Barr of the United States Court, Frankfort, Ky., has rendered a decision, holding that every corporation in the State must pay franchise tax. The decision is sweeping in its effect, and instead of 100 corporations, as have been assessed by the Board of Valuation and Assessment, there will be 3,500. The decision is retroactive. Attorney General Taylor says there is no doubt of its correctness.

—William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., has arrived in Boston with twenty-two large kites, with which on Monday an attempt will be made to photograph the city by means of a camera supported in midair through the upward pull of a chain of his tailless kites of the type used at the Blue Hill Observatory, when an altitude of 7,441 feet was attained by a meteorograph in this way.

—The rubber factories of Naugatuck, Conn., which have been closed many weeks, are about to start up again. Factories Nos. 1 and 2 of the G. M. R. Shoe Company start on full time to-morrow on new orders. The glove company resumes work soon after Sept. 1.

—Norman Judson Shook, aged fifty-three years, an employe of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, committed suicide at his home, in Waterbury, Conn., Saturday night, by taking fifteen grains of sulphate of morphine.

—Lightning struck Murphy's sawmill, at Murphy's Siding, Ontario, yesterday. The mill, a boarding house, and 1,500,000 feet of lumber were burned. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $7,000.

SUPT. ALDRIDGE ACCUSED

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION PREPARING CHARGES.

Secretary McAneny Says the Provisions of the Constitution Have Been Violated—Clerks Whose Appointment Was Declared Void Reappointed as Foremen—Merit and Fitness Not Considered—A Specimen List.

The Civil Service Reform Association is satisfied that Superintendent Aldridge in his administration of the State Department of Public Works has violated the civil service section of the Constitution in a gross and flagrant manner.

The association, according to its Secretary, George McAneny, expects shortly to be prepared to show, further, that this violation has been accompanied by a waste of public funds of very serious extent.

"The officers and employes of the Department of Public Works," said Mr. McAneny, yesterday, "were classified originally under civil service rules, Dec. 6, 1893. It was held subsequently by the Court of Appeals in 1897, that the right to appoint his subordinates, vested in the Superintendent by the Constitution, could not be modified by an act of legislation, and that in the case of that department the civil service rules were inoperative. From that date, therefore, until January, 1895, the rules were not applied to the Department of Public Works.

"With the Constitutional difficulty in mind the convention of 1894 adopted the amendment respecting the civil service, since embodied in the Constitution as Section 9 of Article V.

"The provisions of this section are familiar. It requires absolutely that 'appointments and promotions * * * shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.'

"Since Jan. 1, 1895, the date on which the revised Constitution went into effect, appointments in the Department of Public Works have been governed both by the provisions of the Civil Service act, the application of which was revived by the adoption of the amendment, and the broader provisions of the amendment itself, which the courts have held would remain operative even though the Legislature were to repeal every statute on the subject of appointments in the civil service that exists.

"Gov. Morton, on April 15, 1895, promulgated a new classification of the department, by virtue of which certain officers were placed in the exempt schedule A, and non-competitive schedule D, respectively, while others were classed as workmen, and as such exempted from examination; and all positions not specifically designated in either of these three divisions were placed in the competitive schedule B.

"The official action of the Superintendent has since been subject not only to the provisions of the law, as expressed in this classification, but to the more sweeping Constitutional provision that all appointments shall be based on merit, whether the positions filled are classified or not.

"Both before and after the classification by Gov. Morton, Superintendent Aldridge resisted in every way possible the application of the rules to his employes, and insisted on appointing large numbers of clerks and other officers to competitive positions without examination of any sort. The history of these appointments and the subsequent court proceedings, ending in the defeat of Superintendent Aldridge, are well known. There is no doubt that, even though the question of classification remained for a while in doubt, the Superintendent personally violated the Constitution. There are, however, graver violations than this with which he will be charged.

"This association has been informed that the Superintendent has appointed a large number of other persons without examination to positions, the duties of which are the duties required to be filled as the result of competitive examinations, and that, in order to permit this, the positions in question have been designated by titles not fitting the duties performed. Many of the clerks whose appointments were declared void by the Court of Appeals have been reappointed in this manner as 'foremen,' and under other designations. So successful have been the various methods of evasion adopted that in a total of approximately 1,500 appointments made since Jan. 1, 1895, only 38 have been after competitive examination.

"Evidence has also been secured showing that persons have been appointed to positions classified in the labor service who have rendered little or no service in return for the salaries paid them; that other persons employed in such positions have been assigned to unnecessary labor, and that, owing in part to these conditions, the cost of maintaining the canals has been greatly increased.

"In spite of the Constitutional obligation of the Superintendent to appoint all of his employes for merit and fitness, many of those appointees have been persons who have been convicted of crimes and confined in the State prisons, or who are of otherwise notoriously bad character, while others have been and are engaged in private business of a nature unfitting them for satisfactory public service. A few specimen cases of this character reported to the association, taken from Oneida County alone, are as follows:

THOMAS WHEELER, Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Canals. Is an active local politician. Was formerly the proprietor of a faro bank and the partner of David Fishler; afterward ran a gambling room for three years. The authorities, it is said, feared to interfere with this business, because of the influence he possessed. His name appears, however, on the police records many times. Was arrested at one time for assaulting a clergyman on the street, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months; was subsequently indicted for petit larceny and fined; was indicted for a burglary committed in Albany, some of the proceeds of which were found in his possession. Has been the principal manipulator of the canal patronage in the middle counties, and has secured the appointment of many of his former associates to various minor positions.

A. D. BARBER, son of the lobbyist A. D. Barber. Supposed to be employed as a foreman. He has no men under him. It is reported, spends his time fishing about the woods.

JOHN MULLIGAN. Appointed as a teamster. Is a Democratic Alderman in Utica. Is an ex-saloon keeper, and has served a term in the penitentiary. Has been employed at $75 per month, and one half the day.

D. HUGHES, foreman. A Democrat and an ex-liquor saloon keeper; appointed through the influence of ex-Alderman Hackett.

J. MULLEN, assistant foreman at Left Bridge. Has served a term in Auburn Prison for highway robbery and another term at Sing Sing. Is too heavy to work, and, it is said, hires a substitute. He was imprisoned at Sing Sing under the name of Mitchell for a robbery committed in New-York.

E. G. GROSMEYER, foreman. Is proprietor of a liquor saloon and grocery store. Is reported to have stated that his sole duty is to draw his pay.

JAMES HACKET

spector." In the proprietor of a saloon, to which he devotes the principal part of his time. Reports at the power house for a brief portion of each day.

J. B. DOHERTY, foreman at Lock No. 40. Has served six months in the Albany Penitentiary, and has been indicted for robbery and other offenses at other times. Acted as teller at the Ninth Ward (Utica) caucus.

CHARLES WALSH, alias "Cooky," alias "Passy," assistant foreman at Lock No. 40. Is an ex-saloon keeper and a notorious character.

F. KOELBEL, laborer. His father is the proprietor of the saloon over which Wheeler and Dibbler conducted their faro bank. Is not supposed to perform any work.

J. HINKLESTONE, laborer. Has been a member of the Democratic City Committee for three or four years.

E. A. HUTCHINSON, laborer. Ex-letter carrier. Discharged from the Government service for drunkenness.

EARL HARRER, bank watchman. Is a member of the Utica Board of Aldermen.

MAX ROBINSON, assistant foreman at Lock No. 40. Proprietor of a liquor saloon. On July 31 he passed the greater part of the day in court, attending to the naturalization of a number of Hebrews.

SEYMOUR VAN VALKENBURG, clerk. Supposed to be employed actually in Wheeler's coal office.

G. H. THOMA, clerk. Keeps a clothing store, and is reported to do no work.

E. A. KLOCK, reservoir tender at North Lake. Occupies a house built by the State, and keeps Summer boarders. Has a barroom separated by a narrow passage from the State building. Three men are employed at this point to raise the water gates when necessary, although the same work was formerly done by one.

Y. N. HAYES, foreman. Is proprietor of a grocery store at Bonnieville. Presided at the local convention on the 17th inst.

HIRAM WAITE, inspector at South Lake, on a piece of concrete work being done by a man named Nelson. He was not seen at all the work for ten days prior to the 20th inst., and was supposed to be engaged in securing votes for the caucuses.

BENJAMIN THOMAS, foreman. Works at cutting stone for Nelson at 30 cents per hour, while drawing pay from the State.

ARTHUR O'BRIEN, laborer. An active worker in the caucuses at Forestport. Reported to have stood behind the ballot box with money in his hand, offering bets that his faction would win.

"The Civil Service Reform Association has information of many other cases in which the aforementioned are either holding positions or are grossly incompetent. It would be difficult to estimate accurately the cost to the State of this sort of administration.

"There is some evidence in the fact that under Superintendent Richard in 1894 twenty-two men were employed as foremen, patrolmen, and special agents at salaries aggregating $18,231, and that by the 1st of January, 1896, after Superintendent Aldridge had been in charge for one year, the total of such positions was seventy-nine, and the salaries paid, $42,520. The total number of employes paid from the fund for maintenance in 1894 was 1,313, and in 1895 1,857. A large proportion of the $300,000 appropriated for the increased expenses of the canals during the current year is naturally accounted for in these figures.

"Information has been secured that a large number of the department employes have profited by certain political advantages or have occupied time for which the State has paid in the performance of other political work. In many of these cases it has been stated that appointments have been made in direct consideration of the rendering of services of this character.

"It is to be pointed out in this connection that under section 9 of the Civil Service law the use of official authority to secure the appointment to public office or employment of any person in consideration of the giving or using of political influence or action constitutes bribery or attempted bribery, according to the circumstances of individual cases.

"It has been the constant effort of the Superintendent to defeat the operation of the Constitutional provisions in his department. He has succeeded thoroughly. The rules governing appointments have been broken down; positions in the labor force have been made to liquor dealers, farmers and men who have never worked, and have been employed for political work to be paid by the State, and the entire patronage has been misused in a scandalous manner. The cost to the State is not to be reckoned."

The Civil Service Reform Association will hardly fail to present these facts to the Governor. In the opinion of the association the removal of the superintendent would be amply justified by the evidence it is prepared to present.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Benefit Entertainment for the Sanitarium—Arrivals.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Everyone is getting ready for the musical and dramatic entertainment to be given this week for the benefit of the Sanitarium. The musical part of the programme will be given by Mrs. Rockwood, soprano; Mr. Wheeler, baritone; Miss Winkler, piano; Messrs. Clarence Townsend and J. Howard Leonard, banjos, and the house orchestra. The amateur play, "A Box of Monkeys," under the stage management of the Rev. Walter M. Larkin, will be presented by Mrs. Larkin, Bennett Sherry, Miss Eddy, Miss Guilford, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Foster. An interpolated chorus of young girls will include the Misses Bradley, Day, Rogers, White, Wickham, and Glover.

The recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cole, Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Makinson, J. M. Dodd, Jr., Mrs. Mead, Miss Poe, E. Bostrow, L. Quackenbush, H. C. Pearson, T. Morgan, E. Gardner, Miss A. L. Cutler, Mrs. W. E. Bogg, M. Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy W. Weston Shoops, C. W. Hall, Mrs. Walsingham A. Miller, and Miss M. C. Brinckerhoff of New-York; Mr., Mrs and Miss Shuler, Amsterdam; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ogden, Englewood; F. G. Parsell, Hartford, Conn.; Miss E. J. Doane, Miss M. S. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bunting and A. R. Bunting, Philadelphia; A. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wright, E. L. C. Wright, Miss Fercoda, and Judge James Tray, Brooklyn; the Hon. E. R. Hall and family, Mount Morris, Ill.; George T. Parker, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Woodford, and Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Milford, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Smith, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Robbins, Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Saltonstall, Hartford, Conn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeannette Du Mont, 172 West One Hundredth and Fifth Street, New-York City, to Mr. John Earl Darby of the Hotel Algonquin.

Professor and Mrs. Williams and party caught twenty-five fish in Lower Saranac Lake one day this week, after which they rowed to shore, and building a fire, cooked a number of them for dinner. There are no fish guides about the Algonquin now. There will be another dressy soirée in the dancing room on Friday evening of this week.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe and family, of Utica, who have spent several weeks here, returned to their home a few days ago.

Samuel McMillan of the New-York Park Commission arrived this week.

The arrivals of the week include W. J. Byrne, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferguson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Moss and child, Miss Moss, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCrea, New-York; T. W. Davis and family, Cornwall, N. Y.; LeRoy Stoddard, Glens Falls; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lenhard, Samuel McMillan, Charles T. Winch, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Vandee Vate, Mrs. J. W. Russell, Charles W. Russell, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Cotton, East Orange; Miss Pindel, Washington, Mrs. and Mrs. H. F. Beckman, New-York; E. A. de Schweinitz, Washington; C. F. Bader, Nutley, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Martin, M. B. Martin, Miss Ella M. Sidmore, Harry Lippman, Miss E. M. Skillman, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. W. C. Wooley, Miss M. L. Donald, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bowman, Miss Niver, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tepps, Syracuse.

Killed Herself with Oxalic Acid.

Bessie Bergen, a domestic in the employ of Charles Getchans, at 186 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking oxalic acid. She was twenty-four years old. She left two letters, in one of which, addressed to Mrs. Shine of 189 Sixty-eighth Street, she asked that John Donnelly of 33 Columbia Street be notified of her death. She left a gold chain to the daughter of her employer. Two bank books were found, showing that she had on deposit about $70, and $18 was found in her pocketbook. No cause for her suicide is known, but the police are investigating the case.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Attractive bargains on the Summer Floor.

A GUEST OF SENATOR HILL

MR. BRYAN WILL LUNCH WITH HIM IN ALBANY TO-MORROW.

He Declines to Admit It, but the Arrangements Have Been Made—The Silver Candidate Goes to Church in a Rainstorm—Many Visitors Call to See Him During the Day—His Programme for To-day and To-morrow.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—According to present arrangements, William J. Bryan will lunch with Senator David B. Hill in Albany Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Bryan will not say so, but the statement is nevertheless true. When the representative of The United Associated Presses asked the Democratic candidate about the matter this evening Mr. Bryan answered, after thinking a minute or two, that he was not fully informed concerning the arrangements for his Albany visit, and could not give any information on the subject. That was all he would say.

It is understood that the meeting between the nominee and the Senator was provided for by friends of both, without any direct communication between the two principals. The negotiations were conducted quietly and with the greatest secrecy. Mr. Bryan and Senator Hill will have little time to talk politics in Albany. There was a rumor at Upper Red Hook the day Mr. Bryan accepted the invitation to be the guest of Chairman Hinkley of the State Democratic Committee at Winnisook Lodge, in the Catskills, that Senator Hill would meet him in the quiet of that mountain camp, where they would be free from interruption and from the likelihood of having too much public attention drawn to their conference. As Mr. Bryan has promised to stay over to-night at the lodge, the idea seemed more reasonable than a meeting in Albany, with all the rush and bustle that will probably attend the candidate's short stay there.

He is down for a speech in the Capital City, and a handshaking reception is also contemplated, so that the call on Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost, the Senator's residence, must necessarily be of short duration. Mr. Bryan and Senator Hill have undoubtedly reached an understanding through those who conducted the negotiations for their consultation as to the ground on which each shall stand when they come together, and with such a foundation to start from they can perfect any mutual agreement in much shorter time than they could if there had been no prearrangement.

When Mr. Bryan leaves Winnisook Lodge Tuesday afternoon he will be more familiar with what the Democratic State organization proposes to do with regard to his candidacy. Chairman Hinkley will, in all likelihood, make him better acquainted with the position Senator Hill intends to assume. Mr. Hill and Major Hinkley stand very close to each other in political matters, and the belief has been that the State Chairman is authorized to speak with some degree of authority for the Senator. The visit to Winnisook Lodge will extend from to-morrow evening until the next afternoon.

The lodge consists of a collection of cottages situated in an isolated locality on Slide Mountain. Thomas E. Benedict, Public Printer at Washington, is the President of the club which owns the cottages, and nearly all the other members are prominently identified with the Democratic Party in New-York State. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will say good-bye to Upper Red Hook at noon to-morrow and proceed to Rhinecliff by carriage. A tug will be at Rhinecliff at 2 o'clock to carry them across the Hudson to Rondout, where they are to take the Ulster and Delaware Railroad for Big Indian. It is ten miles by mountain roads from Big Indian to Winnisook Lodge, and the candidate and his wife are likely to be late in reaching their resting place. Tuesday they will leave Winnisook Lodge in time to catch the New-York Central train leaving Rhinecliff at 2:20 P. M. They are scheduled to arrive in Albany at 4:05 P. M., and will start for Syracuse at 7:35.

Rain was pouring down when Mr. Bryan left the residence of his host, Mr. Perrine, to attend service at the Upper Red Hook Dutch Reformed Church this morning. The church is situated about 100 yards from Mr. Perrine's house, and the candidate walked over with Mr. Perrine by his side. There was no unusual crowd present. The Rev. Dr. Lansing, the pastor of the church, conducted the services, and in his prayer thus referred to Mr. Bryan: "And specially bless Thy servant whom we have in our midst, Thy honored servant. Fill him with wisdom and power for the activities and fatigues of the coming days, and fill him with hope and confidence in Thy purposes concerning him and these people."

The sermon was preached by Dr. Robert E. Barr of the Associated Reformed Church of Newburg. He took his text from Second Kings, xxi. 18, 19. He made no direct references to the Democratic candidate, nor to the political situation. After the services both ministers came down from the pulpit and shook hands with Mr. Bryan, many of the congregation doing the same.

The position taken by President Lewis Miller of the Chautauqua Assembly concerning the report that the Democratic candidate would speak at Chautauqua next Sunday is indorsed by Mr. Bryan. Several newspapers contain a statement from President Miller denying that Mr. Bryan would speak there unless an arrangement could be made to have Major McKinley appear, and when this was shown Mr. Bryan he said: "I shall not speak there. Being interested in Chautauqua work, my wife and I will avail ourselves of the opportunity to see the parent association. The work of the association is non-partisan, and the President is quite right in saying that neither candidate should speak there unless both are invited."

A number of people called at the Perrine residence to-day to see Mr. Bryan. In spite of the muddy roads, seventeen bicyclists, including one woman, rode over from Hudson, a distance of seventeen miles. They were headed by ex-District Attorney McCormick of Columbia County. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan presented them with buttons bearing the portraits of the candidate. Moody Boynton of Newburyport, Mass., was another caller. He told Mr. Bryan that he had been a Republican, but was now a silver man, and gave the candidate advice about conducting the campaign.

A. B. Boeder of New-York, whom Mr. Bryan had known in Nebraska, and E. B. Platt, also of New-York, who wouldn't say what his business was, but denied any relationship to T. C. Platt, also braved six miles of mud between Barrytown Station and Upper Red Hook to see the candidate.

ONLY MR. BRYAN WILL SPEAK.

There Will Be No Time for Other Addresses In Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Former Senator Norman T. Chase, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, was asked to-day whether he knew anything about the story that Mr. Bryan was to be entertained by Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost, while in Albany. Mr. Chase said: "Yes. As a matter of personal courtesy to the distinguished visitor to Albany, Senator Hill, through the committee, has invited Mr. Bryan and his wife and a few personal friends to dine with him at Wolfert's Roost on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan has accepted the invitation."

Asked whether Senator Hill would preside at the meeting to be held at 6.30 o'clock on City Hall Square when Mr. Bryan makes a speech, Mr. Chase said: "The meeting is to be very simple in its character, and of brief duration. Mr. Bryan will not speak for more than half an hour, and possibly not longer than twenty minutes. Almost immediately after he finishes, it will be necessary for Mr. Bryan to start for the railroad station. The people will be anxious only to hear the Democratic candidate for President. No one could address so large a multitude in advance of Mr. Bryan with advantage, and after he concludes his address, it is likely that every one will wish to shake Mr. Bryan's hand. So, there will be so much confusion, we think it impossible to have a speaker follow him. While the citizens of Albany are always delighted to hear their distinguished fellow-townsman, Senator Hill, the Committee of Arrangements does not think it best to ask Senator Hill to speak or preside at this time."

BOIES ALMOST TOO LATE TO TALK.

The Governor of Iowa Defers His First Formal Campaign Speech.

RHEINBECK, Iowa, Aug. 23.—Fifteen hundred persons attended the Democratic meeting here yesterday, at which ex-Gov. Boies was to make his first speech of the campaign.

The opening address was by F. M. Goodykoontz, and when he had closed, Gov. Boies, who had just arrived, being late, was introduced. He spoke but a few minutes. He said till this year both parties were pledged to the use of both gold and silver alike. The St. Louis platform follows the lead of England. He said the so-called debased currency which silver would give, simply meant better prices for products. Gov. Boies will deliver his address at Waterloo next Saturday night.

FOUR STATE TICKETS PROBABLE.

Colorado Populists Do Not Like the Fusion Plan Proposed.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—A secret conference of leading Populists of the State was held here yesterday. It developed that the sentiment was nearly unanimous against fusion with the Democrats upon the plan outlined by the latter at the Pueblo Convention, they preferring an independent ticket.

This course pleases the silver Republicans, who hope thereby to win the State on a straight party ticket.

It now seems that four State tickets are inevitable.

MANY BATHERS AT LONG BRANCH.

Hotel Keepers Contemplate Extending the Usual Season.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—There was all kinds of Summer weather witnessed here to-day. Early in the morning a fog made its appearance, later in the forenoon it became very cloudy, and at noon a few drops of rain fell, followed by sunshine, with a very heavy humidity the whole day. The thermometer registered from 80° to 85°, and nearly every person was complaining of the heat. There was not much sea breeze until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A big crowd of people was here to-day, which brought smiles over the faces of the bathing house and hotel proprietors. In the last few days but very few people have bathed, and the bathing house proprietors had made up their minds that the bathing season was over, but to-day it presented a different aspect. At every bathing ground could be seen large crowds tumbling around in the surf, and the bathing masters were as busy as they could be. The heavy humidity to-day has set some of the hotel proprietors, who generally make an early closing of their hotels, thinking. Some of them have now extended their time for closing as late as Oct. 1.

The Elberon cottagers continue to have their trunks looted by burglars. Friday night burglars broke into the express and baggage room at Elberon, broke open John Ellingworth's and Laurie Loomis's trunks and carried away the best of the contents. Three times within the past week burglars have entered that place and stole valuables, and have as yet not been taken into custody. Friday night's robbery resulted in Mr. Ellingworth losing about $200 worth of his wearing apparel. Loomis was a guest at the Maggie Mitchell cottage, which Charles Abbett is occupying, and had his trunk checked to Elberon, over the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, and a hamper sent by express. The burglars had the contents of the hamper and the two trunks spread out upon the floor of the baggage room, and, after selecting what they desired, they threw the remainder back into the trunks and hamper, and in doing so they put some of the men's wearing apparel into the hamper, which formerly contained all ladies' apparel, and the expressman delivered it to Mrs. Abbett in that manner. When Mrs. Abbett opened the hamper, to her surprise she found but little of her own goods in it, but instead it contained nearly all gentlemen's apparel, and she at once returned it to the express company.

Edward Kemp will give his second clambake for the season to the Seventh Regiment, at Pleasure Bay, next Saturday. The entire regiment will be his guests.

Miss Mary Drury of Chicago, Ill., is being entertained by Mrs. A. J. Olmstead.

Mrs. G. Prince and family are guests at the Broadmeadow cottage.

Mrs. C. H. Dedeker and family have returned to their cottage after an extended trip to Plymouth, Mass.

Miss Adele Barker, who has been passing the Summer at the Packer cottage, has left for the White Mountains, where she will spend the remainder of the season.

Dr. Broome of Albany, N. Y., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wells.

The recent arrivals that are booked at the Scarboro Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Markewitz, Nathan Hirsch, the Misses K. and C. E. Fellman, D. M. Renaldo, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sleight, J. E. Hauer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kessler, I. G. Ellison and family, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lesserman, Miss Stella W. Isner, R. Schwartz and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hollman, Louis Baumann and family, E. H. Wells, Charles Rosenbaum and family, Mr. and Mrs. David Osterwely, H. D. Goodwin and family, Daniel Rothstein, Mrs. E. H. Bronner, I. Sonneborn, and S. Hammerschlag, all of New-York.

The guests who are booked at the Atlantic Hotel are Joseph Ittlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Brian H. Hughes, W. R. Dunbar, Harry Hymann, Mrs. C. H. Corbett, Morris Keller, H. J. Emery, Solomon Keller, Miss J. C. Conway, Benjamin Trautman, Miss Mary Walker, Ralph Locks, S. W. Cohen, Mrs. C. H. White, J. H. Saunderson, Mrs. J. Russell, Mrs. C. Monash, the Misses Annie and Gertrude Engelbert, G. H. Peterle, Morris V. Engelfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urinheim, all of New-York.

The guests who arrived recently at the United States Hotel include J. W. Seaman, T. M. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Polhemus, Miss M. Cain, Brooklyn; A. Mayer, Jersey City, C. P. Champ, José Stern, Charles C. Reckitt, Chicago; F. J. Wintle and wife, Trenton; H. H. Rosenstreel, B. Kaufman, Jacob Asiel, John Shields, F. K. Phillips, Karl Retzer, C. B. Barker, H. Krug, E. Vallette, J. Gallinger, R. W. Jordan, L. Rempner, M. Knox, Moses Scheuer, Miss May Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. George Rendie, Harris Franklin, and Ralph Bischoff, all of New-York.

The latest arrivals at the Howland Hotel are Henry Marshal, New-Haven, Conn.; H. Sahl, Oil City, Penn.; William Wolf, Louisville, Ky.; Joe Abbot, Hillsborough, Texas; Walter S. B. Smith, Judge M. E. Templeton, Waxahachie, Texas; E. Schatterman, A. Dryer, Thomas H. Watson, D. H. Lenox, M. W. Daboll, A. L. C. Walsh, Ed Rosenthal, George Solomon, N. Brown, S. C. Mosely, P. H. Judson, William Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Fleming, Daniel Frank, F. J. Croll, J. S. Ensign, E. Holzman, A. Schenheim, William J. Spiegelberg, G. M. Heyman, S. P. Flaherty, S. Frankenberg, J. A. Wood, Nathan Leopold, James P. Emmons, Samuel M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. William Bernard, Mrs. L. G. Trudell, Lucher Smith, George Simmons, Harry H. Bartman, F. Schnel, Joseph J. Devere, S. Belman, and W. E. Stanley, all of New-York.

To-day's arrivals at the West End Hotel were: Max E. Schmidt, Princeton, N. J.; M. Scheuer, Newark, N. J.; Frank A. Bacon, John C. McLevegan, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. H. Conn, Chicago, Ill.; Max Guggenheim, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhub, Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Angulo, Havana, Cuba; Daniel England, Pittsfield, Mass.; C. L. Collins, O. L. Collins, Brooklyn; N. D. M. Rick, Mrs. Shatto, Erie, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Merritt, Troy, N. Y.; H. A. Jacobs, Paris, France; C. E. Spalding, Baltimore, Md.; Julius Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sherman, Frank Blasah, Emma Block, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Seymour, Mrs. Henry Baker, H. J. Mayer, M. Morris, A. E. Cobb, F. J. Hastings, George Avilson, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim, M. Sternbach, J. P. Stone, J. Krebs, J. Wymott, Julius Sax, W. R. Moon, S. W. Warner, L. G. Dinkelspell, W. P. Macy, S. T. Hingles, Miss Belmarth, Mrs. C. P. Lowndes, G. S. Snowley, of New-York City.

WILL SPEAK FIFTY TIMES

MR. McKINLEY INSISTS THAT HE WON'T TAKE A HOLIDAY.

His First Address Exclusively to Farmers Will Be Delivered To-day to Knox County Visitors, and He Will Also Address Pottery Workers from East Liverpool—The Extraordinary Demand for Sound-Money Literature.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Major McKinley expects to be uncommonly busy this week. He will make two speeches on Monday, one to a delegation of farmers from Knox County, Ohio, and the other to a deputation of potters and other citizens of East Liverpool.

Many farmers have been in several of the delegations which have come to Canton, but no delegation has been composed exclusively of farmers, and the one coming to-morrow will be the first of that description. The farmers have not come in large delegations for the reason that they have been busy since the nomination of Major McKinley with their harvests.

A large number of farmers will call on Major McKinley during September and October. Upward of 1,000 are coming on one excursion, and a good many letters have been received here from farming communities indicating that the desire to see Major McKinley is widespread.

Major McKinley's speech to the farmers who will call on him Monday will be scanned with unusual interest, for it will be his first direct talk in this campaign to the class which is said to be most generally and seriously in favor of free silver.

The demand for political literature is widespread, insistent, and earnest. Not only are all committee headquarters overburdened with requests for documents, but Major McKinley's mail contains daily a score of letters asking for them. These letters are always referred to the State or National Committees, and the writers would save time by so addressing them in the first place.

Major McKinley expects to make many speeches, probably not fewer than fifty, between the first of his week and November. He has already made half a hundred since his nomination, and they have been collected and printed in a neat paper-bound booklet, which will be ready for distribution here to-morrow.

Another edition of his speeches will appear about the 1st of October. The demand for them is so great, notwithstanding the fact they are all published in the newspapers, that it has been found necessary to print them in book form.

Major McKinley still insists that he will take no holiday during the campaign, but he has promised to go to Zoar, about eighteen miles from Canton. When he goes he hopes to remain two or three days. He will also make a few very brief visits to Cleveland during the campaign, and all the rest of the time he will spend in Canton.

Charles G. Dawes, member of the National Executive Committee and Major Dick, who is also an important factor in the Western headquarters, came to Canton to-day to consult with Major McKinley. They had a long talk over the situation in the West, which seems to present many more difficulties than that in the Eastern States.

WILL MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

Central Labor Union to Inquire About Mr. Hanna's Record.

The Central Labor Union yesterday considered a letter from Secretary John Hall of the Whitehall Association of Marble Cutters, stating that he had been directed by his union to ask for information in regard to the McKinley-Hanna syndicate. Was it not true that Mr. Hanna had done more union smashing than any other man in the United States? Would not the advertisement of McKinley and Hobart in The Labor Day Journal of the Central Labor Union mean that the Central Labor Union consented to indorse Hanna, as McKinley and Hobart were only his instruments?

A delegate suggested that the meeting should put itself on record as not indorsing Mark Hanna or his understudy. A motion was then passed to the effect that the advertisement was only a matter of business, and that the Central Labor Union did not and would not indorse Mr. Hanna.

Secretary Henry, who is editing The Journal, said that the advertisement of the Democratic candidates would also appear in The Labor Day Journal.

Delegate Daniel Harris said that the Central Labor Union would not go on record as taking part in party politics, but it would look up the records of destroyers of labor unions. It had been denied that Mr. Hanna was a union smasher, and so he suggested that the Central Labor Union write to the Cleveland Central Labor Union inquiring about his record. If the charges against him were true, Delegate Harris would have a history of his efforts at downing labor organizations printed in The Labor Day Journal. The motion was carried.

MORE CLOTHINGMAKERS STRIKE.

Employes in Nearly One Hundred Shops Go Out.

The strike ordered by the Knee Pantsmakers' Union went into effect yesterday morning. About 100 men had been appointed on committees to visit all the shops early in the morning and call the hands out. The committees performed their duties as well as they could, and the strikers flocked to Walhalla Hall, where the men held a meeting and the girls got up a dance.

The strike committees reported about noon that in ninety shops the employes had struck, and that nearly all the union knee pantsmakers in the city were out. The strikers were orderly, and no riots were reported. The Executive Committee was engaged in drawing up a new agreement, which the contractors will be required to sign when they call for their hands to return to work.

There were no developments in the tailors' strike yesterday. Their delegate to the Central Labor Union reported to that body that 1,000 tailors were still out, and that it was expected that the strike would be over in a few days.

Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

Mauch Chunk, always interesting and beautiful, is one of the most popular resorts within a day's ride of New-York. On Wednesday next the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run a low-rate excursion to that point and to Glen Onoko. This trip will afford the public a chance to see these places at the very best time of the year and to enjoy a ride on the famous Switchback Railroad from the summit of Mount Pisgah. A special train with lunch car attached will leave the station, at the foot of Liberty Street, at 8:30 A. M. It will return about 9 P. M. The fare for the round trip will be $2.25.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Pedrara Onyx Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture onyx and other marbles; capital, $25,000. Directors—William McMurtrie of New-York City, Frederick P. Fisher, and John G. Lyon.

—The John B. Yates Company of this city, to deal in jewelry and precious stones; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel B. Johnson of Bloomfield, N. J.; Anna S. Yates and Charles S. McCulloh of this city.

—The Stylus Pencil Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Herbert H. Seaman and Edgar P. Hicks of Brooklyn, E. B. La Feiro of this city.

—The Metaphone Manufacturing Company of this city; capital, $5,000. Directors—James A. G. Johnson, John Brandt of this city, and Charles E. Obrig of Brooklyn.

—The Greenville Water Works Company of Greene County; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. M. Andrus, R. B. Robinson of Roxbury.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Who Would Be the Real President?

The Bryans propose to put their Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold Combination on the road again next week. The company will visit Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and other points in Western New-York, to say nothing of Erie, Penn.

There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the Bryans as to the action of the Chicago Convention. The convention, the record shows, nominated William J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., for the Presidency. The Bryans seem to think that the convention nominated both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. I noticed a few days ago the report of an interview with Mrs. Bryan. "We expect to be elected," said Mrs. Bryan; "in fact, we have no reason to doubt that we shall be elected." She said this just before the Madison Square Garden frost. "We shall leave Upper Red Hook," said Mr. Bryan, "Tuesday, the 25th, reaching Albany at 8:30 P. M. We shall attend a meeting of Democratic clubs in Erie, Penn., and we also shall attend a meeting of Democratic clubs in Buffalo." So it is wherever the Bryans go.

Once in a while the man uses the word I. The night he got to Red Hook he used it. Said he:

> We are glad to rest here a few days from the weariness of the campaign and we are pleased to know that you who live among these mountains can lay aside for the moment all political thoughts and gather, without respect to party affiliations, to do honor to the office to which at this time I aspire.

It occurred to me when I read this that the candidate had made a slip of the tongue, for which he would be called to account by Mrs. Bryan. He should have said, "the office to which at this time we aspire."

I can't resist the impression that Bryan is henpecked. It is clear enough that Mrs. Bryan don't think her husband knows enough to manage the cross and crown combination all by himself. I don't imagine they had any row over the proposition that Mrs. Bryan should go along with Mr. Bryan on the march into the enemy's country. As I see it, Mrs. Bryan settled the matter by remarking in a matter-of-fact way: "I'll go with you, my dear." Depend on it, when Mrs. Bryan said this Mr. Bryan gracefully acquiesced.

Mr. Bryan knows well enough that his wife has the stronger mind. I am told that he habitually defers to her judgment in pretty near everything that concerns his public works, just as he defers to her in family matters and matters of domestic economy. They say of Mrs. Bryan that while she is a very nice sort of person she is possessed of the idea that she is a gold deal of a politician, and that she is bound to have a good deal to say about this Presidential campaign.

I may be a little old-fashioned, but I can't bring myself to the point of enjoying the spectacle the Bryans present. It seems to me that if I was big enough to get the nomination for the Presidency I'd be big enough to manage myself in the campaign, advising, of course, with the National Committee of my party. I'd leave my wife at home to take care of the children. I'd let her pack my trunk if she liked and pick out the shirt I should wear the first day, but when I once had kissed her good-bye I'd be my own master. I wouldn't have a woman tagging about after me all over the country. She might have bossed me all my married life, but she wouldn't boss me after I had been nominated for President. Above all I wouldn't go about talking as though the whole family was running for the Presidency.

What do you suppose would be the result if the Bryans should be elected President? Which of them would be the real President? With all due respect for Mr. Bryan, I am bound to express the opinion that Mrs. Bryan would run the country. If Bryan hasn't force of character strong enough to keep his wife at home now I don't believe he would be able to resist her attempts at domination in case they should get into the White House.

Just fancy Mrs. Bryan constructing a Cabinet for her husband! Is that far-fetched? I don't think so. I think Mrs. Bryan expects to do all that sort of work. I don't believe Mr Bryan would dare settle definitely on a Cabinet until he should have submitted his slate to Mrs. Bryan. I believe that if the Bryans should be elected President, we not only should have cheap money, repudiation, panic, and general disorder, but we should have, by way of diversion, a National Administration in petticoats.

I think I would be the last man to speak in terms of disrespect of a woman, but this is not simply the case of a woman. It is the case of a woman in politics, a woman running for the Presidency, a woman going about the country showing herself at the railroad stations, giving interviews to newspaper men, shaking hands with all comers, and helping her husband with speeches and letters, and making arrangements for the display of oratorical fireworks.

Mrs. Bryan at home would be one thing; Mrs. Bryan on the rear end of a train, in the midst of howling political mobs, and on the platform of every building her husband attends is another thing.

Mrs. Bryan to-day is helping her husband "compose a piece," which will answer for the letter of acceptance. She helped him with that Madison Square Garden speech. It seems strange to me that after his experience with that speech Bryan should continue to consult his wife in regard to his speeches and other compositions which he means to submit to the public. No doubt Mrs. Bryan told her husband that the New-York speech was a grand one, and predicted that it would place him in the front rank of American statesmen. It is a pity that some one of her practical newspaper man could have told Bryan that the speech was good for nothing, and would fall flat on a New-York audience.

After the Madison Square Garden speech Bryan ought to have sent Mrs. Bryan home, and then, he did not feel equal to writing his letter of acceptance all by himself, he might have hired a good political newspaper man to go along with him to Upper Red Hook, and coach him. As things are going, it is safe to predict that the letter of acceptance will be as weak as the New-York speech. Bryan is long on words and mouth. For the composition of a letter of acceptance that would do him any good in the present circumstances he needs the assistance of somebody a good deal wiser than Mrs. Bryan. Just wait and see if they turn out anything more dangerous to the country cause than they gave at the notification meeting.

The truth of the matter is, Bryan is being managed abominably. I never knew a political woman whose judgment was worth a row of pins. The trouble with them all is that they start out without practical education in the science of politics. They are theorists and outsiders all their lives.

WAGE EARNER.

Brother and Sister Bears Happy.

Hunting in the Rockies last Spring George S. Holmes, who owns the Knutsford Hotel, at Salt Lake City, shot a she bear of the cinnamon variety, and spared and took home its cubs, a male and a female. The former he gave to the Primrose & West minstrel troupe, then starring in the West. When the minstrels returned the cub was sent to the Central Park menagerie. Saturday its sister, who had been Mr. Holmes's pet, arrived at the Arsenal, and both will keep house in a den on the hill above the pheasant coops. They are ungainly, playful little brutes, and have not yet developed vicious traits. Director Smith has registered them as West Knutsford and Miss Primrose Knutsford.

Runaway Horse Hurts William Peake.

A horse hitched to a light wagon owned and driven by Charles Gastringer, sixty years old, of 172 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, ran away on the Eastern Parkway, near Bedford Avenue, last night, and came in collision with a wagon driven by John H. Watzer of 121 Reid Avenue. When the horse struck Watzer's wagon he broke away from Mr. Gastringer's wagon and ran down Bedford Avenue. He knocked William Peake, thirty-eight years old, of 615 Lexington Avenue, this city, from his bicycle. Peake's face was badly bruised, he received other injuries, and his wheel was smashed. Mrs. Gastringer and her daughter were in the wagon, but were not injured.

Are You Nervous?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. M. C. Groppner, Holyoke, Mass., says: "I am prescribing it in nervous diseases with the best result. It makes a delicious drink."

JOHN F. CHAMBERLIN DEAD

THE FAMOUS BON VIVANT AND CLUB MAN DIES IN SARATOGA.

A Man Who Was Popular and Liked All Over the Country—His Magnificent Clubhouse in New-York and Its Patrons—The Establishment Over Which He Ruled in Washington—Disastrous Results of His Career as a Turfman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—John F. Chamberlin, the hotel man of Washington, died at the Grand Union Hotel here at 11:25 o'clock to-night, of Bright's disease.

John F. Chamberlin was a unique character, and the last of a class of bon vivants which, with his death, may be said to be extinct. He knew and was respected in his long life by more public men than any other man who ever contributed to the creature comforts of notable persons. From his earliest days he was a favorite with racing men, sporting men, and politicians. He had all his life been identified with what was known as "square sport," and the clubhouses he opened and kept were patronized only by persons who felt it perfectly proper to frequent them.

At the outset of his career John Chamberlin had made up his mind that "honor" was a necessity to the man who desired to succeed, either on the turf or green table. Therefore, he established many years ago a reputation for probity even at gambling equal to that which has been a factor in the credit and good standing of great commercial houses.

About 1863-70 John Chamberlin was monarch of the "clubhouse" owners in the East, and his place in New-York was visited by all classes of men notable in art, science, commerce, and the learned professions. It was of John Chamberlin that John Graham, after the celebrated MacFarland trial, said: "I, in common with other men who have reputations to protect, deem it an honor to stand well with John Chamberlin and to know that our simple words are as good as bank notes in his salons and parlors."

The Chamberlin clubhouse on Broadway, near where the Victoria Hotel now stands, was the resort of the best-known characters and men about town. There pools were sold at auction to the highest bidders, and the scenes witnessed there on pool-selling nights before the great races were dramatic for the personages present and the sums of money advertised on the great horses of that day.

The sporting editors and reporters of the daily papers attended and reported the sales faithfully as matters of commercial, social, and sporting importance. John Chamberlin was the guiding spirit, the presiding genius of the gathering, and he was an attractive personality, with his pale, round, Napoleonic face, neatly trimmed

WISCONSIN A GOLD STATE

CANVASS OF THE COUNTIES BY MILWAUKEE BANKERS.

Sixteen to One as a Political Force Seems to be Diminishing Daily—Workingmen Reading Sound-Money Literature—Railway Hands Organizing Clubs—Laborers in Lumber Mills Ten to One Against Silver.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The free silver tide in Wisconsin is on the ebb. Proofs of this fact are being received every day. The strongest array of evidence comes from sources other than political, and this to a practiced observer makes it the stronger. But it is all of one piece, that the captivating glamour of "16 to 1" has gone glimmering down the wind so far as the people of this State are concerned.

One of the strongest and most convincing bits of evidence in that direction is furnished by the reports which the Milwaukee banks have been receiving from their country correspondents. Like good business men, the bankers were anxious to know just what strength the silver feeling had in the State in order to have time to get in shape to meet any change that might be foreshadowed. They therefore recently sent out letters to all their country correspondents, asking them for immediate and reliable information as to the strength of the silver sentiment in their sections. The letters went to every part of the State, and in the replies the sentiment in the State is obtained.

The replies were a surprise even to those who maintained that the silver wave had reached its crest. Without exception the correspondents say that the silver tide reached its flood soon after the Democratic Convention, and then ebbed out much more rapidly than it made.

One correspondent from the southwestern part of the State, where it was expected the silver men would make the biggest showing, said that there were now six gold men to one silver, and before the time to go to the ballot box the ratio would be "16 to 1." Had the election been held three weeks ago, the same correspondent said, the Democrats would have won hands down, but the sound-money literature which has been circulated among the people has opened their eyes to the dangers involved in the seductive fallacy, and they are now in favor of maintaining the present standard.

From other parts of the State it is said that the demand for sound-money literature is something unprecedented, and the outlook is for one of the largest votes ever cast in the State, with an overwhelming majority for sound money.

But this is not the only encouraging report received. They come from all places and from some of the most unexpected quarters. One of the best indications of the feeling of the public generally is in the literature sold on the trains. The companies which have the handling of the news agents on the roads in the State say that it has become almost impossible to sell silver literature on the trains.

One company, which a year ago sold 10,000 copies of "Coin's Financial School" in a few weeks, has 1,000 copies now on hand, which it has been trying to dispose of, and has not been able to. There is, the same company says, a good demand for the lives of McKinley and Hobart, but very little for the lives of Bryan and Sewall, though both are offered side by side. So little demand is there for silver literature that the news companies have of late refused several orders of that class of reading, for the reason that they fear they would get "stuck" with it if purchased.

Among the workingmen, where the silverites expected to make their greatest inroads, there has been a decided change of sentiment in the last few weeks. Instead of talking silver, they are reading up on the other side, and the more they read the fewer silver men there are among them. Here is a straw that shows how the wind blows among this class.

A short time ago a vote was taken in one of the big lumber mills in Oconto on gold and silver. Every precaution was taken to insure secrecy in the vote, so that no one of the workmen would fail to express his exact sentiments for fear that he would fall in bad repute with his employers. When the ballot box was opened it was found that of the 100-odd men who had voted, over 100 were for gold and barely half a dozen for silver.

Sound-money clubs of railway men are being organized all along the lines of the roads here in Wisconsin. A club of this kind has just been formed among the railway employes of the St. Paul Road at North Milwaukee, with a membership of thirty men. It includes section men, switchmen, station men, and flagmen.

Similar clubs have been organized all along the line. At Portage, there is a club of this kind, with a membership of 200; at Green Bay there is one with a membership of 300; and at other points are similar clubs, all with good membership.

The silver men, recognizing the danger to their side in this action of the workingmen of the State, have started the cry that the men are being intimidated and forced to join the clubs. The charge has roused no end of anger among the men themselves, who assert emphatically that their action is purely voluntary, and that the organizations express their sentiments without any spur from any quarter whatever.

From present appearances, the sound-money ticket will divide the Democratic vote in the State. Since the call was issued a week ago, for the sound-money convention to meet here Aug. 26, to elect delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, this sentiment has been growing in a way that not even the most enthusiastic sound-money man dared to hope. The convention which meets in the Pabst Theatre next Tuesday will be one of the most notable gatherings that has ever been held in the State.

It will include all of the best of the party. The old leaders, with a very few exceptions, will be found there. Senator Vilas will be the permanent Chairman of the convention, and his speech is expected to be a masterly presentation of the sound-money side and a defense of the underlying principles of Democracy for which the party has been fighting ever since the beginning of this Government. Ellis B. Usher, who is acting as the provisional Chairman of the sound-money Democratic Party in the State, is constantly receiving letters from Democrats all over the State tendering their allegiance and offering their services in the coming campaign for any work that is demanded of them.

This change in sentiment among the Democrats of the State makes it certain that Wisconsin will be found in the sound-money column in November.

IT DOESN'T HURT A MAN TO BOLT.

Democrats in Massachusetts Who Have Thrived on Independence.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The sound-money convention to be held in this city next Tuesday to elect delegates to the National Convention in Indianapolis is called by the followers of Mr. Bryan a convention of bolters. These men say that the Chicago Convention was entirely regular, both as to its composition and its conduct, and that any Democrat who refuses to abide by the result of its alleged deliberations forfeits his standing as a Democrat.

Threats are made against the intrepid band of conscientious Democrats who are working to stem the Populistic tide. They are to be prosecuted in future as traitors; they are to be denied admission to conventions and caucuses; they are to be ostracised politically. But they do not seem to worry much over the prospect. They proceed with their work with calmness and serenity, and with a full consciousness in the rectitude of their position and the success of their cause. They stoutly maintain their right to the designation of Democrat.

The "divine right to bolt" has been so often and so forcibly asserted in Massachusetts that those who exercise it in an honest cause have no fears for the future. The leaders in the honest-money crusade of to-day remember the bolt of conscience Democrats against Butler and Butlerism in 1883. Some of them, indeed, took part in it. In the year next following they were the most conspicuous leaders in the campaign which made Mr. Cleveland President.

It is worth while to recall that memorable political incident. Gen. Butler had made two unsuccessful attempts to capture the Governorship through an independent organization. He fought the "machines" of both parties. Ninety per cent. of the Democratic masses followed him. About 10 per cent. of the Republican voters joined in the procession. In 1882 Butler, having made his peace with the Democracy, was nominated as the party candidate for Governor. The old leaders ceased to fight him, and accepted the recantation of political heresy in good faith. He was elected through a combination of circumstances. A very weak candidate opposed him, and the Republican Party was somewhat enervated by the influence of local dissensions.

Butler was renominated in regular convention in 1883. The record of his administration was approved by formal resolution. There seemed to be no opposition to his candidacy in the party ranks; but opposition developed gradually. Then it took shape, and came out in the open. Two weeks before the election a manifesto was issued to the self-respecting Democracy of the State, repudiating Butler and his methods, and urging the voters to support George D. Robinson, the Republican candidate.

"We believe," said these courageous bolters, "without abating our opposition to the political views and methods of the Republican Party, that Democratic success in the future can be neither deserved nor achieved unless we free ourselves from the charge of supporting candidates who have lowered the standard of political morality. As Democrats who wish to be consistent we appeal to your patriotism and common sense to oppose the re-election of Benjamin F. Butler."

Here was a direct bolt from the regular action of the party. The men who participated in it claimed that they were aiding the cause of true Democracy. And they were right. Butler was beaten, and his defeat toned up the Democracy. Among the list of fifty bolters who signed the manifesto were many eminent men who had done yeoman service in the past for Democratic principles. Noticeable in the catalogue were the names of John Quincy Adams, Leverett Saltonstall, Richard Olney, George M. Stearns, Henry M. Whitney, Solomon P. Stratton, Charles E. Stratton, Henry C. Lamb, Henry C. Thatcher of Yarmouth, F. W. Bird of Walpole, E. D. Senior of Beverly, D. Blakely Hoar, Horace C. Bacon of Lawrence, J. Russell Reed of Lexington, and E. P. Reed of Abington.

Were these men ostracised politically? Let us see. Leverett Saltonstall became Collector of Customs at the Port of Boston; George M. Stearns became United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, and J. Russell Reed was his assistant; John Quincy Adams was seriously considered for a Cabinet position, and some persons very close to him declared that a tender of a portfolio had been made. Charles E. Stratton was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor not long ago, and Henry C. Thatcher was his party's candidate for Congress in the Cape District in 1892. Richard Olney is Secretary of State in the present Democratic Cabinet.

J. Russell Reed, as has been shown, was a bolter in 1883. He is a bolter to-day. He will preside at Tuesday's convention and will set the pace for the honest-money movement. He has associated with him many men who were in the anti-Butler campaign of thirteen years ago. He says he was in the fight then for principle and for Democratic success. He is actuated by no other motives now. He is just as much opposed to Republicanism and to McKinleyism as he ever was, but he wants to save his party for future use. Its success now upon a Populistic platform would ruin it forever.

He and his associates believe that the Democrats who place conscience above party name will be found numerous enough not only in Massachusetts, but all over the country, to defeat the alliance made at Chicago. And to that end they are working.

GLEN ISLAND WAITERS ARRESTED.

Test Case on Sales Under a Hotel Certificate to be Made.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Henry Stimpson and William Nolan, waiters in the pavilion at Glen Island, were arrested yesterday by order of Capt. Timmons of the New-Rochelle police to make a test case against the management of Glen Island for the purpose of determining whether the hotel license that has been obtained for the island is sufficient to cover all the places on the island where liquors are sold.

The policeman who made the arrests first visited "Little Germany." After he had bought a sandwich and a glass of beer there he went to the pavilion and bought more beer and another sandwich. He then asked to see the liquor-tax certificate. Myndert Starin went to the café, got it, and took it to the pavilion to show to the policeman.

The policeman held that it was not proper to sell liquor under a certificate that was kept in another building, and arrested the men who had served him, stating further that one certificate would not do for the whole island. The men were brought here and held in $1,000 bail each for examination to-morrow.

City Magistrate Crane Back.

City Magistrate Crane returned from his vacation yesterday, and relieved Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court. According to the schedule arraigned, Magistrate Crane should have opened court in Centre Street Friday last, but having sat for Magistrate Mott two days in December last, the latter returned the compliment by holding court two days for Mr. Crane. Magistrate Mott left on Saturday for a week's outing at the seashore. Magistrate Wentworth, whose time in the Centre Street Court expired Thursday, left at once for New-Hampshire, where he will pass his vacation of twenty days.

Return of the Naval Militia.

The Naval Militia returned from its last tour of duty for the Summer at Sand's Point Camp, early last night. Their transport was the tug E. S. Atwood. The men, with all of their equipments, were landed at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. They left Sand's Point earlier in the afternoon than had been expected, and reached the city shortly after 7 o'clock. While the men look as if they had been working hard, their duties had not evidently impaired their health and good sprits.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday: NEW-ENGLAND, fair Monday, preceded by showers in the early morning on the coast, winds shifting to southwesterly. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and not so warm Monday, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and not so warm Monday, preceded by thunderstorms in the early morning, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by local rains in western portion, westerly winds and cooler in western portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds, GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, showers, and cooler in northern portion. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, WESTERN FLORIDA, and LOUISIANA, local thunderstorms, followed by fair and warmer in northern portion of Alabama and Mississippi, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by local showers on the coast, warmer in northwest portion, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, and OKLAHOMA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh westerly winds, warmer Monday evening. For WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair and slightly warmer, light to fresh westerly winds.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portions, westerly winds.

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TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE HORSES ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

The Trotters and Pacers Now Come East for a Short Campaign—Racing Laws in This State Confined the Series of Meetings Mostly to the West—The Columbus Track, Where Best Time Was Made, a Surprise to the Veteran Turfmen.

Having finished their Summer engagements in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, the stars of the light-harness brigade are now on their way to the Atlantic coast. The Grand Circuit is all but over, the six meetings in the West to be followed by one more week that will be spent in the metropolis after the horses return from Boston, where they are to open the new track at Readville on Tuesday. This first programme of the New-England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, on its own grounds, is virtually a part of the series which began at Saginaw last month. The Stewards of the Grand Circuit instructed their Secretary to invite the managers of the new course at the Hub to join with them this year, but there was no formal acceptance, though the dates between the meetings at Indianapolis and New-York were left open for the New-Englanders.

The geographical distribution of the campaign has been a more varied one than usual this season, made necessary by the decadence of so many tracks in the East where the sulkies were once in high favor. Within the past ten years four cities in the Empire State alone—Utica, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and, lastly, Rochester—have dropped out of the line. The same thing is true of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Hartford, and Springfield, Mass., the last-named place having been the most easterly point of the Grand Circuit from its formation, until the gates of Hampden Park were closed in 1893.

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Legislation adverse to public betting is held responsible for the numerous changes that have been made in the route of the annual tour, but the prime cause of the trouble has been from within. The associations that have leaned on the poolbox for support and looked to it for the greater part of their revenue have gone to the wall. In their eagerness to care for the gamblers the showman feature of the sport has been neglected, and the result in every case has been failure. The most striking example of this was at Pittsburg, where the people once turned out in large numbers to see the champions of that day, and immense sums of money were wagered on the result of every contest. So profitable were the commissions on the auction pools that the men who had charge of Homewood Park left the spectators to take care of themselves. The reaction soon came, and when the betting ring had to be abandoned, the people who once patronized the harness racers for pure love of the sport had grown apathetic and did not come to the rescue.

The memory of suspicious looking events when top-heavy favorites went down mysteriously was still fresh, and, having built a nest for the speculators, the turfmen of the Smoky City were not able to induce the better element to occupy it when the gamblers were driven out. Very much the same lesson has been taught in other cities. Albany, with its beautiful Island Park, situated midway between the capital and Troy, was able to hold profitable meetings until the vultures of the betting ring became so bold in their operations that even their victims deserted the picturesque grounds on the bank of the Upper Hudson River.

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The experience of a quarter of a century has shown that while the use of man's desire to speculate on the result of a horse race is not necessarily fatal to the life of the turf sport, its abuse sooner or later closes the track that does not protect its patrons. On the other hand, any driving club or trotting association which makes fair play imperative on the owners and drivers must blunder terribly in conducting its business to fail of success. Probably the finest example of this in the Grand Circuit is found at Cleveland. For twenty years or more the best people of the Forest City have flocked in thousands to welcome the fleet steppers that visit its superb course every July. While they are enjoying the struggles of the horses a lively trade is carried on below them by the poolsellers and bookmakers, in spite of the fact that Ohio has one of the most Draconian laws against betting of any State in the Union. The two interests never clash, however, at the Cleveland meeting, for the slightest sign of collusion on the track is promptly met and stopped by the management. Occasionally a neatly laid plot may go through, but if so the truth never leaks out, and the secret is carefully guarded at all times.

It is the knowledge that absolute faith is kept with the public that makes the Glenville track so popular, and at the same time compels the respect of the turfmen. No other driving park in the country has been conducted for the same length of time with such uninterrupted prosperity, and the reason is an open book. At Detroit a similar policy has been pursued for a shorter period, with an almost equal measure of success. This year would doubtless have seen the magnificent grounds at Grosse Pointe thronged with profitable crowds but for the wretched weather that greeted the sulkies at the Michigan metropolis.

In New-York City, without one cent of revenue from the sale of betting privileges, a Grand Circuit programme was conducted last year with the balance on the right side of the ledger, and the meeting so near at hand promises equally well.

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Of the three members that were added to the circuit this year, one at least has lent distinction to it. The association at Columbus, Ohio, came into prominence four years ago, when a new track was opened under its management, and a meeting independent of any series was held. Hal Pointer and Direct were the pacing celebrities of that year, and they were secured for a race that attracted the attention of the whole country. The meeting of the famous rivals had a sensational result, the struggle lasting for two days, and causing more excitement than usually attends one of these special matches. Since then Columbus has continued to play an important part in the world of light-harness sport, culminating in its entering the Grand Circuit with a week of the most brilliant sport that has been seen so far this season. The frequent rains, that took away from the success of the meetings at Detroit and Cleveland, had a most beneficial effect on the track at the capital of the Buckeye State. Its hard surface, that in dry weather is almost as unyielding as the pavement, was relieved by the moisture absorbed, during the fortnight prior to the visit of the crack trotters and pacers. As a result, a natural cushion, soft and elastic, was beneath the firm soil over which the horses flew at record-breaking speed for six days. When they arrived at Columbus, the trainers were inclined to grumble at the condition of the course, declaring that the flinty footing would ruin their pupils. To their surprise, even the veteran campaigners, with bruised feet and tendons that were easily crippled, were able to fairly outdo themselves, and come out of their races in good shape.

Lord Clinton, the champion trotting gelding during the early part of 1894, who has been on the verge of a breakdown more than once, gave a good account of himself at Columbus, and could have beaten his own record of 2:08¾, that Robert J., fresh from a sorry exhibition at Cleveland, where he was but the shadow of himself, was as full of fight and as fast as when he smashed records right and left two years before. Other fliers of less note that had been stepping miles close to 2:10 at the earlier meetings found new wings at Columbus, and astonished everybody by dropping well down into the unit figures. Such a carnival of speed had never before been known, and the track that furnished it was at once proclaimed to be the fastest in the land. While the figures are in support of that contention, the unusually favorable conditions that attended the week at Columbus had much to with the great feats accomplished. With the same opportunity the horses would have done as well at Detroit or Cleveland, but the horsemen forget that, in their delight at the feast of good things served out to them on the occasion of their first visit to the new members of the Grand Circuit.

There was a considerable falling off in the time and the quality of the sport during the two weeks stay of the wandering stables in Indiana. The chief reason for this was the cheapening of the premium list, especially at Indianapolis, where the purses were cut down about 50 per cent. from what they should have been. With less inducement financially, the fields were smaller, and the somewhat impromptu programme at Buffalo won away a number of the horses that were originally engaged at Indianapolis. This mistake will not bear repetition if the Hoosier State is desirous of keeping the place it has now secured by the addition of two of its cities to the most famous of the various tours arranged for the harness racers.

Indianapolis has a track which is second to none as a speeding ground, the race record of 2:02½, which Robert J. made over it two years ago having defied competition ever since. Fort Wayne, too, has an excellent course, but does not have the same constituency to draw from as the other city. If either of these Western points wish to retain the place they secured this year the associations representing their racing interests must deal more liberally with those who own or control the large stables.

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There is a perfect deluge of extremely fast pacers this season, and what is even more remarkable, the crop of mares able to beat 2:10 at the lateral gait is quite the largest ever known. Equally noteworthy is the fact that every one of these traces to George Wilkes, through her sire. Lottie Lorine, who shares champion honors with Pearl C., by her mile in 2:06½ at Columbus, was got by Gambetta Wilkes, and her younger rival is by Roy Wilkes, who was a high-class pacer in his day. Phenol, who scored 2:07¼ last month, is a daughter of Jersey Wilkes, and Miss Rita, who was the best three-year-old filly out last season, and reduced the record at 2:08¾ at Buffalo last Thursday, gets the Wilkes blood direct from her sire, J. J. Audubon, a son of Alcyone. Angie D., who held the honors for pacing mares last season, is a granddaughter of Onward, and Vera Capel, another addition to the 2:10 list in 1895, was got by Wilton, both of these sires being sons of George Wilkes.

From her great performance at Indianapolis on Thursday, Pearl C. bids fair to be the fastest of all these mares, though she fell twice before the prowess of Lottie Lorine, when they met at Columbus and Fort Wayne. For some years the stallions and geldings have had undisputed mastery in the free-for-all pacing classes, but the other sex is now in hot pursuit of them.

FLEETWOOD'S BIG MEETING.

All the Stars of the Light Harness Brigade Will Race.

In days gone by there have been some remarkable contests over Fleetwood's historic track. The meeting given under the auspices of the Driving Club of New-York last year was considered one of the best, if not the very best, in the Grand Circuit. From present indications the coming meeting will be the best ever held here.

In every race the fields are not only large, but of an exceedingly high character. On Monday, the opening day, there is scheduled the 2:30 trot and the 2:25 pace. In the former event are such good performers as Kate McCracken, Mr. J. Walter Lovatt's good mare; Van Zandt, the fair daughter of Chime Bell; Peter, who, with the others, has already earned brackets this year; King Rone, Jr., who defeated a high-class field early in the season in the New-England Circuit; Cherry Croft, who has proved himself a remarkably consistent performer, a winner throughout the Orange County Circuit, and others of like character. In the latter event it will certainly be hard even for the knowing ones to select the winner. Planet, who has to his credit a record of 2:09¾, will meet Mocking Boy, a good performer in the stable from Village Farm. This horse already has a mark of 2:08½. There are others in this race that have shown in their work remarkable flights of speed, and this event should indeed be hotly contested.

On Tuesday, the second day of the meeting, there should be great racing. The 2:24 and 2:40 classes, trotting, and the 2:15 class, pacing, will be decided. On general form the mare Belle G., belonging to Mr. W. M. Titus of Springfield, Mass., should prove the winner in the 2:24 trot. However, the field is a large one, and some as yet unknown quantity may be heard from before the race is over. It looks a good thing for Margaret, the Kentucky filly, in Gus Macey's stable, in the 2:40 trot for three-year-olds, yet she, too, may meet her Waterloo. The 2:15 pace should prove a most interesting event, as Ambulator, as yet, we believe, unbeaten this season; Royal Victor, a great horse and a consistent performer; Berkshire Courier, who has shown a mile over Fleetwood in a race in 2:10½, will try conclusions with others equally fast.

On the third day of the meeting is scheduled the free-for-all pacing contest, in addition to the 2:15 class for trotters. The free-for-all pace this year should fill the grounds of "Old Fleetwood" to overflowing, for never before in the history of any association in America has five champion pacers competed for a prize. The starters in this event will be Village Farm's pride, Robert J., 2:01½; Joe Patchen, to-day the holder of the world's champion stallion record; John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, a horse that possesses a wonderful burst of speed, so far as championship honors are concerned, is only eclipsed by a quarter of a second. Frank Agan, 2:03¾, will also start, and from his performance at Columbus, Ohio, only ten days ago, will doubtless give any of them a hard race. Star Pointer, the fleeter starter, up to this year was unbeaten, and has never been defeated over a mile track. The 2:15 trot, to be decided on the same day, contains such performers as Benton M., Quartermarch, Alcidalia, &c. The contest should, indeed, be an interesting one.

The fourth day of the meeting, Thursday, will have three events scheduled, viz.: The 2:10 class trot, the 2:50 class trot for two-year-olds, and the great free-for-all trot. The event for 2:10 trotters is full of high-class material, and the race will be an open one. On public form it looks like an easy victory for Directum Kelly in the two-year-old trot, yet a race is never decided until it is over. On that day Village Farm's great mare Fantasy, 2:06, with two victories to her credit this year, will meet Onward's fast daughter, Beuzetta, 2:06¾; Onoqua, in John E. Turner's stable; the fast Western mare Kentucky Union, which made a record the past week in a winning race of 2:07¼. William Penn, 2:07¾, will also be a starter, and we predict now that this game little stallion will not be behind the money. Lightning, 2:11, will also be heard from in this race.

On Friday, the last day of the meeting, is scheduled the 3:00 class pacing and the 3:00 class trotting. In the latter event the great horse Page will start, and, from all appearances, this race should be at his mercy. In the pacing event, for the same day, among the good ones is Newark Farm's fast little mare Red Silk, winner of the same event at the Fleetwood Spring meeting.

The Executive Committee is making every preparation to accommodate all visitors to Fleetwood during this carnival of sport, and those who feel inclined to speculate will have ample opportunity for doing so.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Committees That Will Be in Charge of the Exhibition.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Preparations are already under way at the Orange Riding and Driving Club for the second annual horse show to be held in the Oranges. It will take place earlier this year, and just before the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. It is proposed to hold it on a larger scale and make it an even greater success than the first show, which proved such a hit. James B. Dill will again be the Chairman of the Show Committee, William S. Silver the Secretary, and Theodore Wilson the Treasurer. Other committees are: Executive—Charles Hathaway, Col. Charles A. Sterling, Walter D. Grand, William S. Silver, and James B. Dill; Prize Lists, Entries, and Catalogues—Walter D. Grand, William S. Silver, and Frank H. La Pierre; Printing, Advertising, and Badges—George S. Gaston, William C. Horn, Charles B. Gregory, James C. Marshall, and William S. Silver; Music, Ushers, Tickets, Seats, and Police—Col. Charles A. Sterling, Frank C. O'Reilly, William C. Horn, Charles Hathaway, and Charles B. Gregory; Finance—Theodore Wilson, William C. Horn, and Frank H. La Pierre; Horses and Building—James C. Marshall, Richard Coyne, and Walter D. Grand; Ring—Walter D. Grand, Frank C. O'Reilly, and Charles B. Gregory; Entertainment—Charles A. Sterling, Frank C. O'Reilly, and James C. Marshall.

MILITARY MARKSMEN TO MEET.

Teams That Will Compete at New-Jersey Rifle Association's Range.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 23.—The meeting of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association, to be held here, beginning Aug. 31, promises to be the largest for military competitions ever held in this country.

The following States will be represented by State teams: New-York, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Georgia, and New-Jersey. The regular army will most likely be represented by regimental teams only. No less than twenty-five regimental teams will be presented, and as many more company teams.

In the cavalry team match the following organizations have signified their intention of entering teams. Georgia Hussars of Savannah, Ga.; President's Horse Guards of Washington, D. C.; Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta, Ga.; Squadron A of New-York, and the First Troop (Essex Troop) of Newark, N. J.

The question who is the champion revolver shot of this country should be determined beyond a doubt, as all of the cracks will be present. Lieut. Sumner Paine of Boston, who won the international match at Paris a few months ago; C. S. Richmond of Savannah, Ga., champion of the last two meetings, and Theodore E. Beck, Newark's crack shot, will come together for the first time.

The riflemen of Georgia and the District of Columbia will arrive here next week for preliminary practice.

To Tour on Long Island.

During the first week in September the Bayside (L. I.) Wheelmen to the number of twenty will make a tour of Long Island. The first stop will be made at Sayville, and from there the route will extend through Riverhead, Peconic, Southold, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Montauk Point, returning via Greenport, Wading River, and Easthampton, at which point the party may embark for Bridgeport. Some of those who will make the journey are William Bell, John Story, Frederick Robertson, E. J. Donnelly, Robert Ahles, and George Laughlin.

Kings County "Quad" for Pacing.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 23.—The Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn have notified the Springfield Bicycle Club that their "quad," which will be used in pacing in trials against time at the coming tournament, will arrive here Sept. 1. There seems to be a good number of amateurs who desire to make such trials on the Hampden Park track. The entries of Peter Berlo, the veteran professional, and of a number of amateurs, have been received in addition to those already announced.

A Century Run to New-Brunswick.

The Metropolis Wheelmen of this city announce a century run for Sunday, Sept. 20. The route will be the well-known and popular run to New-Brunswick, starting over the Forty-second Street ferry. The entrance fee is 50 cents, and this includes ferriage and badge. A survivor's medal will cost 50 extra. Entries should be sent to Henry Barr, Secretary, 148 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Cycle Police Wanted in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Chief of Police William McChesney is advocating the use of bicycles by the policemen. In a report to the Police Committee of the Common Council the other night he strongly urged the plan, and the committee decided to seriously consider the subject. The Chief said bicycles were a necessity in the case of an accident or any hurry call, and that they had proved a success in other cities where used by the police.

Wanderers in East Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Wanderers is the name of a newly organized and already prosperous cycling organization in East Orange. The officers are: President—Asa Booth; Vice President—Charles Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry Greening; Captain—Charles P. Whitman; Lieutenant—Joseph Ward.

Where the Gothams Will Ride.

Secretary Martin has issued a neat card of road runs for the Gotham Wheelmen. The list includes the following: Aug. 30, Babylon, Sea Cliff; Sept. 6, Amityville; Sept. 13, Bergen Point; Sept. 20, (century,) Patchogue; Sept. 27, Port Chester, via White Plains and Tarrytown; Oct. 3, Stamford; Oct. 10, Cold Spring Harbor; Oct. 17, Tuxedo Park; Oct. 24, The Oranges; Oct. 31, Sing Sing. All runs are accompanied by the club's ambulance corps, comprising Antonio Pellegrini and A. Jagmetti.

Rain Upset Plans for Runs.

The country roads were far too muddy when the sun came out yesterday to invite cycling, so the delayed runs scheduled by the clubs of the metropolitan district had to be declared off. Thousands of wheelmen were, therefore, disappointed. The Boulevard and other asphalted thoroughfares were dry shortly after noon, and these were patronized quite liberally by enthusiasts, who didn't like the idea of losing their Sunday spin. When the Fall weather begins, the pleasant Sundays will doubtless witness a larger outpouring of pedalers than has ever been previously known in this city.

Cyclists in the Flower Fete.

The annual flower fete at Saratoga this year will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and to a greater extent than ever before will cyclists figure in it. Forherly only decorated carriages were seen in the parade, but now the bicyclists monopolize attention by the number and excellence of their displays. Special efforts have been made this season to make the cycling part of the fete a feature of surpassing excellence. Whole clubs from this city and Brooklyn have been invited to take part, and have accepted. The Harlem Wheelmen will be in line with their famous crash suits, 150 strong, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Century Wheelmen will be well represented. Many riders are interested in the fete, and no doubt there will be a large attendance from the metropolitan district.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Manager Osgood of the Columbia agency in Brooklyn has just placed on exhibition in the show windows of the down-town store, 655 Fulton Street, one of the most elaborately ornamented bicycles that have ever been produced. Heretofore ornamentation on bicycles has been made in silver or black. After a careful consideration, Manager Osgood decided upon a silver and gold ornamentation, to be laid on the nickel frame. The ornamentation consists of a thick layer of pure silver deposited by a new process over the nickel frame. A most delicate carving has been done on this silver, making a fretwork, with a nickel background. Heavy gold plating on parts of this sterling silver makes a finish that is beautiful beyond description. This wheel is the second presented to the Good Roads Association, to be awarded to the person who secures the largest number of new members during August.

—The story sent out from Philadelphia to the effect that a combination of manufacturers had been organized for the purpose of fighting the League of American Wheelmen, owing to what is claimed to be the arbitrary action of the Racing Board, was declared to be absurd on its face by A. G. Spalding. His name was given as one of the combination.

—Manager "Al" Reeves says he expects to be able to announce another representative list of entries for the next night race meet at Olympia Park on Thursday. Diamonds and watches are offered as prizes. The lists will close to-day with Mr. Reeves at Room 1,316, 150 Nassau Street.

—Wheelmen's day at the Danbury (Conn.) Fair will fall on Tuesday, Oct. 6. There will be a big programme of races, five being for amateurs and three for professionals. Entry blanks can be obtained from G. M. Rundle, Danbury, Conn.

—Chairman Budd of the Road Committee of the Atalanta Wheelmen announces that the club's postponed meet at Waverly Park will begin promptly at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. All entries hold over.

—"Charlie" Murphy, the Brooklyn flier, who has been racing abroad during the last six weeks, is a passenger on the American Liner New-York, due late to-day or to-morrow.

—Jay Eaton had little difficulty in defeating Parsons, the Australian, in a mile heat race at Nashville on Friday. The time was 2:14 3-5 and 2:16 4-5.

—The race meet promoted by the Patchogue Wheelmen, postponed from Saturday, will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

Aged Man Run Over and Hurt.

John Sullivan, seventy-five years old, a laborer, of 8 Baxter Street, while crossing Mulberry Street, at Canal Street, yesterday, was knocked down by a horse attached to a wagon belonging to J. & J. W. Stolts, undertakers' supplies, 227 Bowery. The wheels passed over the old man, fracturing his right leg and cutting several gashes in his face. Policeman Kane of the Elizabeth Street Station arrested the driver, John Macdonald. Sullivan was removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Passed East—Steam yachts Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Sea Bird, A. Boudoine; Sovereign, M. C. D. Borden; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Thespia, David Dows, Jr.; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Viking, H. A. Hutchins. Schooner yacht Priscilla, Fred B. Camp, and sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed West—Steam yachts Sultana, J. R. Drexel; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Schooner yacht Amorita, W. Gould Reckaw, and sloop yacht Tally Ho, J. A. Lopez Diaz.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

A Strong Team Promised This Season—The New Material.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Princeton football season will open three weeks from to-morrow, and the 'Varsity field at Princeton is now being put in condition for the players. Trainer McMaster has returned from his Summer vacation and is busily engaged in preparing the turf of the 'Varsity gridiron for the opening of the season.

Capt. Cochran has sent out most of the men

THE METEOR'S BIG PRIZE

WON THE WRIGHT CUP, SAILED FOR OFF RYDE.

The Cup Was Worth $1,500, with $750 Added in Cash, and Is the Largest Prize Ever Sailed for in a Regatta—Caress Won the Second Prize, Worth $250—The Meteor Made a Phenomenal Showing in the Light Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 15.—The Royal Victoria Yacht Club had the exceptional honor of starting a match from Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 12th for the largest prize raced for in this country in recent years. Regarding the prize as being confined to cutters only, the princely trophy has never been equaled. In the greatest yacht race the world has seen, the race between the American yachts Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta across the Atlantic in midwinter, 1866, the prize was $90,000, but then the yachts were schooners, easily handled and in head winds not in it with cutters. But who will live to see three such cutters as Defender, Valkyrie, and Meteor start, under racing canvas and racing spars, to cross the Atlantic in midwinter, even for so big a prize? Mr. Whitaker Wright was the unknown millionaire who presented a cup, value £300, with £150 added, and another £50 for the second yacht, for the race on the 12th at Ryde.

The German Emperor's Meteor won the cup and the £150, while the forty-rater Caress won the £50. Both yachts are Watson's design, and he has now something to speak about. The breeze was light from the northwest, and Meteor lost 1 minute 30 seconds at the start.

The prizes offered, of course, attracted the forty-raters, and by the conditions they were permitted to start with the first class yachts. The entries were:

Prize of £200 and cup, value £300, presented by Mr. Whitaker Wright, for yachts of and exceeding 64 feet linear rating, belonging to any royal or recognized yacht club. First prize of £150 and cup, value £300, to go to the winner on Yacht Racing Association time allowance. Second prize of £50, to go to the yacht of a different class to the winner. Classes to be exceeding and not exceeding 68 feet linear rating. Course, from Ryde Roads round the Nab Lightship, the outer Buoy of Portsmouth Spit, and the West Buoy of Ryde Middle, twice round. Yacht Racing Association allowance for a forty-eight-mile course.

Yacht, Rig, and Rating.	Owner.
Meteor, cutter, 101.9	The German Emperor
Ailsa, cutter, 100.1	Mr. A. B. Walker
Satanita, cutter, 99.6	Mr

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.

CASINO—Dr. Gay, New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

GAIETY—Thoroughbred—8:30.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:30.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:15. Rice's Carnival—8:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville—2:00 and 4:00.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

TERRACE GARDEN—Die Unbinden.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

EIGHT PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of such script is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY NOT PLATT?

The Republican State Convention appears this year to be more completely than ever before PLATT'S convention. It seems to be admitted that, of 738 delegates, about 600 are ready to do his bidding, but he has an unusual task on his hands. PLATT always counts upon party loyalty for the support of candidates after they have been nominated, but he counts carefully upon the forces that are to be handled in determining nominations.

Two years ago he was not slow to make Mr. MORTON his candidate for Governor, because he saw the active forces in his party tending that way. He would be an easy man to nominate, and Mr. PLATT could get the credit and the advantage of having it supposed that the nomination was really due to his own preference and his own efforts, especially if the candidate himself would so regard it. This year the conditions are different. It is assumed that the Republicans can elect "a fellow dog," that whoever they may name as a candidate will be sure to become Governor. The consequence is that Mr. PLATT sees no strong tendency toward one man, no single current to be followed. There are a dozen aspirants working and scrambling for the place, more than half of whom are of his own political household.

In view of such a situation Mr. PLATT has refrained thus far from declaring a preference or appearing to favor one aspirant above another. To show favor to ALDRIDGE would tend to make the supporters of FASSETT unmanageable and alienate the followers of WADSWORTH and of BLACK. Divisions of that kind might enable anti-Platt supporters of SAXTON and ROBERTS to gain strength from the dissatisfied. So PLATT has postponed to the eve of the convention his decision upon the nomination which his delegates will be called upon to ratify. It is to become a matter of manipulation and bargaining in a preliminary conference.

PLATT may find that the cultivation of aspirations in half a dozen candidates, with their several bodies of supporters, will give him a difficult task. It may be hard to reconcile their claims or to assuage the disappointment of those who have to give up their hopes. If Gov. MORTON would consent to a renomination, that might "let him out." It has been suggested as an alternative that the nomination might be forced upon himself, as the Democratic nomination was forced upon HILL two years ago, even if his own bidding had to be disregarded in that one particular. Why not? It would be better to have PLATT for Governor, with the responsibility of the office on his own shoulders, than to have his dummy in the office while he controlled the Legislature and the Governor too, without any responsibility to the people for the conduct of either. Then his candidacy would test the question how far his bossism is relished by the people of the State and we should see what the anti-Platt sentiment amounted to.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The condition of financial affairs, as carefully reported in our news columns and commented on in our regular weekly article, "The Financial World," is very peculiar. We do not regard it as one that need give rise to serious apprehension, first, because we believe that, whatever difficulties may arise, they can be dealt with by the strong and cool-headed men who are most deeply interested in dealing with them, and, second, because oulties as political and likely gradually to lose force. But it is worth while to point out how the situation has been affected by the outcome of the Chicago Convention.

The immediate effect of the platform and nomination made at Chicago was to produce fear among those who have money invested or to invest, and this fear was strongest among the smaller owners of capital. They saw the convention of one of the two great parties of the country declare openly for partial repudiation, for the debasement of the currency, for the issue of paper money, while denouncing all means of providing for its redemption. They did not pause to examine the chances that this revolutionary policy would be approved or rejected by the people. They simply recognized the things threatened, and they took such steps as first occurred to them to protect their interests. One step was to turn into money securities that might fall in value; another was to turn property or currency into gold and stow it away.

Practically this is the sole substantial source of any trouble in financial affairs. We believe that it will pass as confidence in the defeat of the Chicago candidate grows, and that that confidence will grow steadily and rapidly. But in the meantime any man of sense can judge from the effect of the threat what would be the result if the threat could be carried out.

MR. ALDRIDGE'S RECORD.

The statement of Mr. MCANENY, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, which will be found in another column, is one that Superintendent ALDRIDGE cannot afford to ignore. There are certain parts of it that he will not deny, because they are perfectly well known and officially recorded. These relate to his efforts to escape the operation of the reform amendments of the Constitution. It may be said that, until judicially settled, he had a right to act on his own interpretation of the Constitution. That is not, necessarily true, and, if it were, his motives must be noted. He resisted the Constitution solely because he wished to use his appointing power for party and personal ends, and not for the good of the service. That was in itself an attempt to defraud the people.

But when his attempt was resisted by the Controller of the State and he went to the courts, the courts, from lowest to highest, decided against him. Did he then obey the law? According to the facts submitted by Mr. MCANENY, he did not. He simply changed his tactics, and instead of openly defying the law proceeded to evade it. The men who could not by law be appointed as clerks without examination cannot legally be employed and paid as "foremen." Nor can men be employed for work that they do not perform or for duties for which they are unfitted without violation of the law. Such things are not a whit more honest or decent when done for a party or for a faction than when done to put money in one's own pocket. Every dollar of taxes comes out of the people's earnings or income. Every dollar spent without a full equivalent is dishonestly spent. Every dollar taken from the Treasury except for the clear service of the State is stolen.

Mr. ALDRIDGE is in a bad fix. If the facts alleged against him—and by a perfectly disinterested accuser—are sustained by official investigation, he should be removed. And the investigation cannot be made too promptly or thoroughly.

WHO ARE THE "COMMON PEOPLE"?

There is no more cheap and vulgar form of demagogism than that exhibited in Mr. BRYAN'S continual references to the "common people" and the "toiling masses." What does he mean by the "common people"? It has been the boast of this country that it is the land of equality, not of capacity and of achievement, but of rights and opportunities. There are few men who have achieved any success worth having that have not made their way from the ranks of the "common people," if by that Mr. BRYAN means people in ordinary or even humble circumstances. Our most distinguished men have sprung out of obscurity in their own generation, and some of our richest men have risen out of poverty by their own industry and energy.

We have practically no leisure class. All belong to the "toiling masses." The merchant, the manager of corporate interests, the professional man, the shopkeeper, the clerk, the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, with their varying degrees of success in life, belong alike to the "toiling masses" and are of the "common people," and the way is open for advancement from one degree of success to another, even to the highest, for any man according to his capacity. There are no ranks or grades, no impassable barriers. Why strive to beget the idea of classes and create a spirit of envy and jealousy and cultivate antagonism where none exists?

Mr. BRYAN says in his Dutchess County speech that this money question cannot be settled until "the great common people act upon it," which is true enough, and then he tells them they are competent to settle it and that it is a moral question which requires only the ability to tell right from wrong. There is in all his twaddle upon this subject an offensive implication that he really means by common people those who are ignorant and whom he wishes to flatter with the notion that nevertheless they understand public questions as well as anybody.

There are many "common people" of all grades of intelligence and education and every degree of success in life to whom this money question came into politics as a thing not clearly understood, and the sensible among them admit it and desire light on the subject. We believe as fully as Mr. BRYAN that the mass of the people are capable of understanding it and anxious to understand it. We have more faith than he seems to have [illegible] of good conscience, and it is the duty of public men and of organs of public opinion to do all they can to disseminate information and impart sound ideas, not to flatter ignorance or pander to prejudice. We are all learning, and he will learn fastest who admits that he does not know it all by intuition and cannot judge as well without knowledge as with it.

Demagogues thrive upon delusion, and knowledge and reason are fatal to their plans. It is they who assume that the "common people" are ignorant and incapable and are to be won by appeals to prejudice and envy. The common people of this country, we are convinced, will resent this kind of cheap flattery, which insults their intelligence and mocks their self-respect. They may not always master the problems presented to them in a single campaign, however much it may be one of education, but they tend always to a sober and sensible judgment, and they put confidence rather in those who work for enlightenment than those who tell them it is not necessary, but whatever they may do will be right.

NANSEN'S THEORY AND THE "RELICS."

The safe return of Dr. NANSEN has now been followed by the arrival of his ship at a Norwegian port near the point from which it started three years ago, and the history of the voyage suggests some remarks about what the explorer has accomplished and the theory which he set out to verify. It was his purpose to reach the pole; he did not reach it, but with his companion, Lieut. JOHANSEN, on April 7, 1895, he stood at a point from which the journey to the pole would have been equivalent in miles to a journey from New-York to Boston. He had surpassed all other explorers in reaching latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north. But it was only by leaving his ship and traveling northward for three weeks and a half with sledges that he was able to approach so closely the spot which he had hoped to touch.

It was NANSEN'S theory that if a vessel strong enough to withstand the pressure to which it would be subjected should become fixed in the ice near the New-Siberia Islands, an arctic current would slowly but surely carry it across "the top of the world," so to speak, and that in the course of this journey it would pass so near the pole that officers and crew could visit the spot as if it were a kind of way station. Leaving a Norwegian port on Aug. 4, 1893, he made his way in the Fram along the Siberian coast until he arrived, on Sept. 22, in the neighborhood of the New-Siberia Islands, which lie a little east of the mouth of the Lena River. Here the vessel was permitted to become fixed in the ice, and NANSEN waited patiently for the drift to carry him northward to the pole. Nine months later the Fram was at latitude 81 degrees 52 minutes, but afterward the current carried her to the westward. When NANSEN and his companion set out to reach the pole with sledges, eight months more having elapsed, the vessel was at latitude 83 degrees 59 minutes, and her course, when laid down on a chart, indicates that the drift or current, instead of carrying her across the polar sea and releasing her on the east coast of Greenland, would have brought her back to the neighborhood of Franz Josef Land and eventually to the north coast of Norway. NANSEN'S theory was that she would go across "the top" and come down on the other side, where she could follow the Greenland coast to the Atlantic.

This theory was based largely upon the supposed history and course of what were called the Jeannette relics—the articles of clothing, memoranda, &c., which were found on an ice floe off the coast of Southern Greenland, near Julianehaab, on June 22, 1884, three years after the loss of the Jeannette near the New-Siberia Islands. The current, it was said, which had brought these relics across the polar sea to the extremity of Greenland would move a ship over the same course. The theory seemed to be supported by some other evidence; we think it was suggested, however, by the supposed journey of these articles.

But the so-called relics did not come from the Jeannette. They were placed on the ice floe by persons who regarded their action as a good practical joke. Inasmuch as many persons appear to believe even now that the "relics" really came from the Jeannette, we quote the following from a letter written by Dr. WILLIAM H. DALL of the Smithsonian Institution:

"The vessels of the Greely relief expedition of 1884, namely, the Thetis, Bear, and Alert, reached Greenland waters in May and Cape York on June 22. On the 24th of June (or the 18th, according to some accounts,) loose papers, biscuit boxes, and a pair of oilskin trousers were picked up on a bit of floe off Julianehaab, Southwest Greenland, by some Eskimos, and afterward carried to Denmark.

"When a notice from a Danish paper was sent to my friend Dr. E. BESSELS in the Winter of 1884-5, giving an account of these alleged relics, he began at once an investigation, which was facilitated by the fact that a number of the men of the relief expedition were in Washington. A cross-examination of a number of these men, at part of which I was present, was conducted at Dr. BESSELS'S rooms. Averse to tale bearing, no names were mentioned by the men, and I do not remember even that the name of the ship was mentioned on which the foolish hoax was planned. But the evidence of the men was to the effect that these things had been placed on the ice by some of the younger members of the expedition, thinking that they would create a sensation on one of the following ships of the fleet, which might pick them up."

There is room for doubt as to whether the true history of the "relics" became known to NANSEN before he sailed three years ago. The information was forwarded to one of his friends a short time before his departure.

MR. HOKE SMITH.

Mr. HOKE SMITH is learning that in politics, as in business, it is very risky to sign checks in blank. His friends explain his present plight, when he is supporting the policy which a few weeks since he declared was full of danger, by saying that in his debate with Mr. CRISP he promised to support the Chicago candidate, whatever the convention did.

That was a great mistake. No party can claim blind allegiance, and no sensible man will promise it. A party is a means to an end, and when it ceases even to seek that end it ceases to have any claim to support. When it directly opposes that end, good faith and common sense require that it should be opposed. Mr. BRYAN himself admits this, avowed it before his nomination, would have practiced it had occasion arisen, and cannot criticise it in others. It is a great pity that a man of so much ability as Mr. SMITH, who has done such honorable service, should have blundered so.

THE CRUELTY OF IT.

A Chicago newspaper recently published a list of 100 consecutive farm mortgages, taken at random from the books of a firm prominently engaged in the business of procuring loans for farmers. The book numbers of the mortgages ran from 5,130 to 5,230. The newspaper's purpose was to show the falsity and wickedness of the silver demagogues' plea that the adoption of the fifty-three-cent silver standard, by enabling the farmer to pay off his mortgage in dollars worth only half as much as the dollars which have been loaned to him, would deal "a staggering blow" to "Wall Street" and "the money kings."

More than one-third (35) of the lenders and mortgage holders in this list were widows! In a majority of cases they had invested in this way the greater parts of their small capitals, the individual sums so placed by them ranging from $500 to $4,800. They are relying upon the farmers who took their money in one-hundred-cent dollars. They have never thought that these farmers would vote and work for a National policy which would legalize payment in fifty-three-cent dollars.

Among the lenders were nine unmarried women, two farmers' wives, four farmers, one blacksmith, one cemetery association, and fourteen retired sea Captains, country storekeepers, and small traders. Twelve of the loans had been made out of funds held in trust for the heirs of small estates, the mortgages so placed ranging from $1,000 to $4,500. Seventy-eight of the numbers are thus accounted for, and the remaining mortgages are held by persons of small means.

Can what the silver demagogue calls "Wall Street" be hurt by the repudiation of half of the honest value of thousands of farm mortgages held by widows and orphans and farmers and spinsters and persons of small means who have been forced by advancing years or disability to retire from the ranks of active workers? We pointed out some days ago that the great bulk of the money loaned upon Western farms had come from the savings of hard-working persons or the little estates of families in the East which had lost their breadwinners. "Wall Street" and "the money kings" do not use their capital in this way.

We told in our news columns some time ago the story of the experience of one Eastern widow who was induced by a Western mortgage agency to loan small sums on six Western farms, one mortgage being for $400, while the sum of two others was $1,500, and the total for the six did not, we think, exceed $3,500. The first of these farms has been abandoned, and after foreclosure the widow could not get an offer for it. She has been compelled to foreclose upon the others, one of which she has rented for $10 a year and the other for 200 bushels of corn. We judge from the details given that she will recover scarcely anything from the six investments. But those who borrowed the money have used it for their own benefit. We venture to say that they demand the silver standard, curse "Wall Street," and will vote for BRYAN.

For the credit of the American farmer be it said that the experience of a majority of the owners of Western farm mortgages has not been like this widow's. It is true, nevertheless, that losses on such mortgages have caused much hardship and suffering, and it is also true that a great many farmers who have paid their interest promptly are now striving so to change our laws that all holders of mortgages shall be required legally to take fifty-three-cent dollars in payment for the one-hundred-cent dollars which they have loaned. How cruel and wicked this is! But a majority of those who demand this change are not cruel and evil-minded men. They have been misled by agents of the silver-mine owners and other demagogues who have neither heart nor conscience.

AN UNTIMELY DISCUSSION.

Certain Republican politicians, including Senators LODGE and THURSTON and Congressmen GROSVENOR and BARTHOLDT, appear to have been indulging, through the medium of a Cincinnati newspaper, in a discussion of what the Republican Party will "do for silver" hereafter in the way of promoting international bimetallism. We submit that the agitation of that question at the present time is altogether inopportune.

The people of this country are now engaged in a contest over the proposition for the free coinage of silver by their own Government alone, a proposition which, if carried into effect, would debase our currency and bring dishonor upon the Nation and disaster to its people. All opponents of that proposition have a common cause and must work together for the defeat of its enemies. There is no question of international bimetallism in this campaign, but only the question of maintaining the existing standard of value against the assaults of those who would break it down.

To begin now to talk about what the Republican Party will do with its victory if all the sound-money people of the land, irrespective of party, shall help it to win a victory—except to give assurance that it will guard the integrity of the money standard and the stability of the National currency—is to invite a division of forces in the face of a compact army of repudiation and to repel support where it needs to be encouraged. The only purpose it can have is to placate silverites of Republican antecedents with a delusive promise which would be broken to the hope if kept to the ear, but its effect, if persisted in, will be to discourage from the support of the Republican candidates many who are for the maintenance of the gold standard without any reservation or equivocation.

It is hard for many believers in sound money to support the Republican ticket for the reason, among others, that the leading candidate is regarded as a very unsatisfactory representative of that cause, but it is hoped that the party will hold firmly to the cause and give it full effect if it has evidence of a powerful popular support. That support is ready to come to it if there is no faltering in a double sense, but there will be no patience with promises about bimetallism. The question to be settled now is that of silver monometallism.

GERMS IN THE MILK.

Investigations recently made by the bacteriologists of the Baltimore Health Department show that tuberculosis or consumption is not the only disease which may be communicated to man through the agency of milk from infected cows. It became known that eighty cows on a dairy farm near Ellicott City, from which milk was shipped to Baltimore, were suffering from a disease the nature of which could not be clearly ascertained. The milk was examined in the city's bacteriological laboratory, and in it were easily found the characteristic germs of suppuration, called Streptococci pyogenes, which may cause blood poisoning or erysipelas. These bacteria, it is stated, exhibit great vitality when they have once gained access to human tissues. The original disease appeared to be confined to the udders of the cows in the infected herd. When a cow is tuberculous the udder is affected, as a rule, only in the later stages of the disease.

The bacteriological laboratory of the Baltimore Health Department was established recently, but proof of its usefulness has already been shown. In every large city provision should be made for bacteriological analyses under the direction of the health authorities.

The German crisis—in Continental politics almost anything disturbing, or even interesting, is called a crisis—may lead to serious trouble. In substance, the question raised is: Can the Emperor lawfully follow the advice of those who are not responsible to the Imperial Legislature? It is charged that the resignation of Gen. BRONSART VON SCHELLENDORF as Minister of War was forced by what is known as the Military Cabinet, i. e., the high military officers, to whom the Emperor chooses to listen, but who do not sit in the Reichstag. The German Constitution is not entirely clear as to the responsibility of the Emperor, but that of his official advisers is more definite. When we remember that the fabric of British liberties is built on Ministerial responsibility, we can see what the Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage, might make of a question of this sort. Certainly no other has ever brought out such plain speaking by the German press.

THE BROOKLYN REACHES BOSTON.

The New Cruiser to Make Her Trial Trip Next Wednesday.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The new cruiser Brooklyn, which will have her official Government trial off the New-England coast on Wednesday, arrived off Boston from Philadelphia at 6:15 o'clock to-night and anchored about eight miles out from the city.

The Brooklyn left Cramps' shipyard, in Philadelphia, at 7:45 Saturday morning and moved rapidly down the Delaware River and bay. A stop of about two hours was made outside the Delaware Breakwater just before sunset for the purpose of adjusting the compasses. The big cruiser then headed for Boston. The run was uneventful, excepting to show the remarkable steadiness and good behavior of the cruiser. An average speed of 18½ knots was made in the continuous run of Saturday night and Sunday.

A number of distinguished guests were aboard, and will remain on the cruiser during the preliminary and official trials. These include Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; Attorney General Judson Harmon, Congressman H. C. Loudenslager of New-Jersey, Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, Capt. H. Borup, United States Army; Capt. Colby M. Chester, United States Navy; Commander N. Myaoka, Imperial Japanese Navy; Commander Charles H. Davis, United States Navy; Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy; Chief Engineer John D. Ford, United States Navy; United States Inspectors stationed at Cramps' shipyard, Naval Constructor J. H. Linard, United States Navy; Assistant Naval Constructor Ferguson, United States Navy; Lieut. James G. Doyle, United States Navy, and Lieut. Lucien Flynne, United States Navy. The Japanese naval men exhibited keen interest in all the workings of the machinery and the navigation of the vessel.

Attorney General Harmon was probably the most interesting figure on board the vessel. His easy and democratic manner and his humorous anecdotes attracted a group about him at all times. While sitting in the room of Mr. Edwin S. Cramp during the run on Saturday evening, chatting with the latter and a few others, the Attorney General, in a moment of inspiration, penciled off a couplet, as follows:

TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN ON HER TRIAL TRIP:

The City of Brotherly Love gave thee birth;
So swift through thy course, be thou slow unto wrath.
With guns ever ready for war, stalk the earth,
Defense be thy mission and peaceful thy path.

The City of Churches has given thee name;
So ever the cause thou maintainest be just.
Should thunders of battle thy ports set aflame,
Float stainless above them "in God is our trust."

The Attorney General was somewhat confused at the attention given to the verses and modestly disclaimed any pretensions as a poet.

The cruiser will on Monday be given a preliminary run over the official course. Tuesday will be a day of rest for the crew and will be devoted to the oiling of the machinery and other preparatory work for the official speed trial of the following day. The Messrs. Cramp will, of course, venture no prediction as to the probable speed of the cruiser in her trial, but the opinion is freely expressed by the officers in charge of the vessel and by the heads of departments at the shipyard that the record of the new cruiser New-York (twenty-one knots) will at least be equaled, with a possibility of an excess of that figure. Capt. Sargent, who has charge of the navigation of the Brooklyn, and who in recent years has managed all of the Cramps' vessels while in the hands of the builders, speaks hopefully and confidently of the new cruiser exceeding the New-York's time.

INCREASED CANAL BUSINESS.

Sixty Per Cent. Greater than at This Time Last Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Ansel E. Wright, the canal statistician in this city, last evening gave out some figures which show the enormous increase in canal business since the incumbency of George W. Aldridge as Superintendent of Public Works over that of 1894 and previous years. Mr. Wright says:

"More coal is brought into Rochester by boat this year in one day than was received last year in an entire week. On Aug. 16, 1,523,900 pounds of anthracite coal were received; on Aug. 17, 1,164,000 pounds, and on Aug. 20, 2,747,560 pounds, any one of these day's receipts exceeding those for a week last year.

"Since the opening of the canal this season, up to Aug. 20, 1,244 boats cleared from Rochester going east and west. During the same period of last year but 1,042 cleared this port. In 1894 the number of clearances was but 905 up to the same time.

"Last year the shipments of wheat by canal from Buffalo to New-York amounted to only 42,608,700 bushels, which was but 58.7 per cent. of the total receipts of grain in New-York. This year the shipment of wheat will surpass that of 1894, when 94% per cent. of all the wheat arriving in New-York by all routes was received by the canal."

Detailed figures are given which show that the increase of receipts and shipments at this port have been to date 60 per cent. over the same period of last year. Last year the railroads carried almost half of the Western cereal products at very low rates, but this year the canal has the call at paying rates, and an immense amount of coal and pig iron is sent east to Albany, Troy, and other points, where last year the canal receipts were comparatively nothing.

Last year the boatmen were so discouraged by the excessive competition and the depressing outlook that many boats made but one trip through the canal, and hundreds tied up early in the season. This year every available boat has been pressed into service, and all are making their trips as rapidly as possible. Old boats have been repaired, painted and refitted, and the closing of the canal this Winter will witness the end of a season of navigation unprecedented in late years.

The many improvements in the canal property and its improvement in management prevent unnecessary delays and promote more rapid transit. Although contemplated changes and improvements in the feeding of the canal have not yet been accomplished, by extreme care an abundant and uniform supply of water has been maintained on each level, and no detention to navigation has resulted from a scarcity of water. "The canal has never been run as now," remarked Mr. Wright, after his discussion of statistics. "There are fewer complaints from boatmen and shippers than ever before."

DINNER TO THE BRIDAL COUPLE.

The Coming Marriage of Miss Vanderbilt and Mr. Whitney.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget gave a dinner company to-night in honor of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Harry P. Whitney, Mrs. Paget's brother. The ushers and bridesmaids of the coming wedding were among the guests. Saturday evening Miss Vanderbilt had a dinner company at "The Breakers," in honor of her bridesmaids, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Shepard, Miss Angelica Gerry, and Miss Taylor. Monday evening William K. Vanderbilt will give a dinner on the Valiant in honor of the bridal party.

Arrangements for the wedding are practically completed, the last one of the bridal party to arrive, an usher, P. H. McMillan of Detroit, coming to-day. There has been no change in the programme settled upon last week, and all will be as quiet as Mrs. Vanderbilt intended that it should be.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at luncheon to-day on board the Sultana.

This evening Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at Gooseberry Island.

William C. Eustis, Hollis H. Huntwell, Jr., and John S. Tooker entertained at the Casino.

Registered at the Casino to-day were P. H. McMillan of Detroit, Miss Estelle Little, and Mrs. M. A. Bronson of New-York.

The Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension of New-York, preached at All Saints' Church to-day to the largest congregation gathered there this season. Among the other visiting clergymen here to-day were the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Weston of Chester, Penn., at Central Baptist Church; Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, at Trinity Church, and the Rev. D. M. Sherman, Jr., of New-York, at Emanuel Church.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilson, C. H. Latta, Walter P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Grant, A. A. Keat, Warren F. Leland, I. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Platt, and Dr. and Mrs. Morris J. Manning, New-York; G. L. Sedwick, F. W. Grisman, L. C. Franz, and F. Baker of Boston; Winthrop M. Tuttle, Frank D. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Van Olinda, and H. S. Hildreth of Brooklyn; William H. McElroy, Miss McElroy, Mrs. Margaret McElroy and Miss Pruyn of Rochester; Miss Ellen Wyman of St. Louis; Gen. Frederick M. Sackett of Providence; A. W. Ray of Philadelphia; G. B. Pain of Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George G. Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy of Larchmont; Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Mrs. W. C. Richey, Mrs. Alexander Pitcairn, Mrs. L. C. Oakford, and Miss Richman of Pittsburg; George O. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Swift, and A. F. Shaw of Chicago; Charles F. Van Benthuysen of Albany; Henri Fol of Paris; James Sanborn, Fred Dixon, George F. Mathews, D. F. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens of Worcester, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Church of Lowell.

LONG DRY SPELL BROKEN.

Violent Rain and Wind Storm in the Southwest Injures Many.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A severe windstorm visited the States of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma Territory last night. Several lives were lost and much property destroyed. Electrical discharges and heavy rain accompanied the storm of wind.

At Mendota, Ill., Pohl's Hotel and several residences were unroofed. All the grain fields about Mascoutah, Ill., were destroyed. At West Plains, Mo., the storm was severe upon light structures. The grand stand at the ball park, where a game was in progress, was blown down and fifteen persons were injured.

Near Browning, Mo., the farmhouse of Thomas Gooch was blown down. Gooch's wife and infant son were killed. The public-school building at James, Mo., was totally wrecked and the Drummond Hotel was unroofed. At Adina, Mo., Peter Lorey, a boy, was killed by a falling tree.

At Fort Worth, Texas, a general rain fell for the first time in over three months. The downpour extended into the Panhandle country as far as Clarendon, and on the Texas and Pacific west to Midland. At Guthrie, Oklahoma, the long dry spell was broken by a heavy rain, the temperature dropping nearly 40° in a few hours.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Aug. 23.—The intense heat yesterday ended with a cyclone at 5:30 o'clock last evening. The storm came up with unprecedented rapidity, at 5 o'clock there being no appearance of a storm.

The path of the cyclone was in the south part of the city, and was only a few hundred feet in width, but where it dipped down it scattered desolation and ruin. The new Methodist church, the power house of the electric-light plant, Austin College, the furniture factory, and the canning factory were in the way. The tower of the church was demolished, the damage to the building being large.

The roofs and tops of the buildings of the electric-light house, the college, and the two factories were carried away.

Streets are blockaded with shade trees and electric-light and telephone poles that were torn up and scattered. The damage will foot up $15,000 to $20,000.

MR. MORTON'S GOLD DECLARATION.

Doesn't See Why a Man Would Rather Have 16 than 32 Ounces.

DES MOINES, Aug. 23.—L. M. Martin, National Committeeman for Iowa in the Sound-Money Democratic Organization, is in receipt of a letter from J. Sterling Morton, which Iowa sound-money Democrats are disposed to take as a declaration that Mr. Morton is willing to be nominated for President by the Indianapolis Convention.

Mr. Morton was asked to attend the Iowa Sound-Money Democratic Convention next week. He was unable to do so. In declining he wrote the letter which follows.

ARBOR LODGE,
NEBRASKA CITY, Mo., Aug. 20, 1896.

L. M. Martin, Esq., Marshalltown, Iowa:

My Dear Sir: I have your highly appreciated invitation on behalf of the Provisional State Committee of the Sound-Money Democrats of Iowa to address the National Democratic State Convention in Des Moines Wednesday, Aug. 26, and regret exceedingly that, owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I am not permitted to accept the same.

Patriotism should prompt every good citizen of the United States to do all in his power to maintain the present gold standard for our currency. It is a strange thing that any farmer or other citizen of the State of Iowa, (which has neither silver mines nor gold bullion,) who buys money with cereals and meats, should insist on being paid always only sixteen ounces of silver instead of one ounce of gold, when they collect their dues from those who have purchased their products.

Why are they unwilling to accept thirty-two ounces of silver instead of sixteen for one ounce of gold? Dealers in bullion will give only one ounce of gold for thirty-one or thirty-two ounces of silver. Do the farmers and other citizens of the Northwest know more about the real value of silver than those men who deal in the precious metals?

But if legislation can create an artificial value in silver for monetary purposes, why can it not also create an artificial value in silver for the purpose of arts? If, after the free and unlimited coinage of silver has been adopted by the Government of the United States, a silver dollar containing only 53 cents worth of bullion can be made to float at a parity with a gold dollar, why cannot a silver watch be made, by statute, just as valuable as a gold watch costing twice as much?

If you can put value into silver for monetary purposes, you can put value into silver for art purposes—for plate and for jewelry—with equal facility by a simple "Be it enacted" to Congress.

Hoping that the discredit, disgrace, dishonor, and dishonesty of going to a silver basis in the United States may be averted, and predicting that, if it is not, those who may have brought this disaster upon the country will be the worst sufferers, the most denounced by their countrymen, and the most despised by their fellows, I remain, very respectfully,

J. STERLING MORTON.

Mr. Morton has the respect of many Democrats in this State, and he may have the support of the delegation to Indianapolis.

OREGON SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The Administration Indorsed and Delegates to Indianapolis Elected.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 23.—The sound-money Democrats of Oregon held a convention in this city yesterday at which eighty-nine delegates were present, the majority of whom were Federal officials.

A platform denouncing the action of the Chicago Convention and indorsing the present Administration was adopted.

Eight delegates to the Indianapolis Convention were selected and a State Central Committee named, which will nominate Presidential Electors.

Sound Money League Active.

The sound-money campaign will begin in earnest next week, when R. A. Ecoly will commence his tour through the State by the Erie Railroad route. The Sound Money League has already established branches in Virginia, Maine, Michigan, and Alabama, and is completing organizations in West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois. Ultimately the Sound Money League will have organizations in all the States represented at the Indianapolis Convention.

Capt. F. S. Ferguson of Alabama was in town yesterday. He thinks that State will be carried for sound money.

Maryland for Sound Money.

G. W. Wellington, Until Recently Senator elect from Maryland, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New-England. He said that a joint debate had been arranged for Sept. 7 in Baltimore, at which Bland and Thurston were to be the principal speakers. He thought that Maryland would give a substantial majority for sound money.

SOLD THE RIGHTEOUS FOR SILVER.

Vigorous Sermon by Dr. MacArthur on Financial Issue.

At the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street last evening, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur preached from Amos ii., 6, "Because they sold the righteous for silver."

From this text, Dr. MacArthur said, it would be quite apparent that the Bible applied as much to the world to-day as it did when the utterance of wrath against Israel was made.

The prophets of old thought it their duty to expose corruption and dishonesty wherever they found it, the speaker said, and it was the province of the pulpit to-day to discuss the moral aspects of all political questions.

"The trouble with the pulpit to-day is, however," said Dr. MacArthur, "that it is chary of touching on the sins and the sinners of to-day. They prefer to preach of the sin and sinners of 2,000 years ago, because they are dead and have fewer friends in the congregation."

Dr. MacArthur said that the silver question was purely a moral one. As a moral proposition Dr. MacArthur declared that a man who would, by voting for a pernicious principle, cause the success of that principle, would be criminally responsible for any ill that might result, because it was a greater wrong in the conspiracy which led to its success. The question was, he said, as to how long the pulpits could remain silent, and also as to whether by remaining silent they could be innocent, if the impending danger is an accomplished fact.

On the subject of silver the preacher declared that both the poor and the rich were being cheated by the silver heresy. The poor would be cheated because of the debasement of the dollar and the poor man's inability to earn more of the dollars. The rich are being cheated because the crisis has taken the heart out of the business prosperity of the country. He pointed out that though the volume of money be increased it would certainly have to be earned before it could be circulated. Silver dollars would not be rained from heaven, nor would we get them by wagonloads, we would not find them in the streets, nor on our doorsteps—they would have to be earned.

Dr. MacArthur added that it is not quantity but quality that we need in our dollar; the question is not a quantitative, but a qualitative, one. During war times a man usually carried a basketful of money to market to buy a pocketful of wares. He declared that it was very necessary that public confidence should be restored at once, so that the business of the country would revive. The free-silver policy endangered the integrity and honor of the Nation, and should the policy of repudiation prevail, it would be far better that the Nation had been destroyed during the late rebellion than that it should have lived to suffer such disgrace.

The point had been reached where the Government either must honor or repudiate its solemn obligations in all parts of the world. The Government is on trial, and Christianity is crucified between two thieves—repudiation and anarchy. If a Government can repudiate its solemn obligations, then every man and woman may assume the same attitude toward their fellows. The

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CABINET CERTAIN TO BE MADE.

The Chancellor's Resignation Has Been Declined by the Emperor—The Nation Filled with Startling Rumors—No Market at All for American Shoes in Germany—Russian and German Police to Guard the Safety of the Czar.

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BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Before the Reichstag reassembles in November it is certain that there will be important changes in the Cabinet, if, indeed, an entire revision of the Ministry does not take place. Despite the persistent semi-official denials that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is on the eve of retirement from office, the Boersen Zeitung hits the mark squarely in stating that the Chancellor asked the Emperor for his dismissal at the time of his recent visit to the Kaiser at Wilhelmshohe, knowing that the Hahnke-Lucanus cabal prevailed against him, but the Emperor induced the Prince to remain in office until after the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Breslau.

The Freisinnige Zeitung (Radical,) in an article discussing the character of the future Cabinet, asserts that during the Emperor's recent trip to the Nordland, Count Botho zu Eulenburg, Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Court of Germany, accompanied by his cousin, Count Doenhaff, followed the Kaiser's route throughout his Majesty's tour, and kept up constant communication by telegraph with his brother, Count Philip Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Austria, who accompanied the Kaiser in the capacity of representative of the Foreign Office. The motive of the Freisinnige Zeitung in making this statement is to depict the Emperor as the central figure in the intrigues for a change in the Chancellorship, and this opinion of the matter has obtained the ready support of a large number of persons in and out of official life, in view of all that is now transpiring in the official circle.

The feature of the existing imbroglio is that two parties exist within the Government which are fighting each other desperately. First there is Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose inspired organ, the Cologne Gazette, declares that it is impossible to consider the Kaiser's military Cabinet as identical with the Emperor himself; and, second, there is the practically governing Gen. von Hahnke, the chief of the Kaiser's military Cabinet, who, through the medium of the Reichsanzeiger, the official gazette, states that the military Cabinet only exercises the Emperor's behests. Freiherr Bieberstein himself seems destined to be elbowed out of the Cabinet, and Dr. Lucanus, the Chief of the Emperor's civil Cabinet, is mentioned as having a very good chance of being promoted to a higher office. Nobody connected with the semi-official press nor anybody connected with the Government has hitherto supposed that Dr. Lucanus held the inside of the track, but that personage is now credited with being fully informed of everything that the Kaiser intends to do.

Several newspapers which pretended to be officially inspired were wofully discredited over the matter of the retirement of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf from the Ministry of War. Instances of this are shown in the fact that the Berlin Tageblatt and the Hanover Courier at the same hour that the announcement of Gen. Schellendorf's resignation was published in the Reichsanzeiger, appeared with their alleged inspired announcements that the Minister of War and the Kaiser had become reconciled, and that the Minister would retain his post.

The Difficulties in Crete.

The Berlin Government continues actively to support the initiative of Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, toward the solution of the difficulties existing in Crete. Since Lord Salisbury's rejection of the proposal to establish a blockade around Crete, Count Goluchowski has urged the Porte to grant a new Constitution to the Island, the main features of which are the appointment of a Christian Governor and the establishment of Cretan financial autonomy, with the payment of tribute to the Sultan under the general guarantee of the European powers. The foreign Consuls at Canea communicated the terms of Count Goluchowski's proposal to the Christian Deputies of Crete on Friday, and, although the fighting between the Christians and the Turks on the island is still in progress, it is the opinion in diplomatic circles here that the Christians will accept the conditions, which are really tantamount to autonomy, with an annual payment of tribute to the Porte, based upon the ratio of the revenues of the island.

Although the statistics of the current harvests are still incomplete, a sufficient number of reports have been received at the Department of Agriculture upon which to base an estimate that there will be a medium crop of wheat and rye in Germany and a fine harvest of both of these grains in Austria-Hungary. The general failure of the cereal crops in Russia and the prohibition of their exportations on the Bourses in Germany are leading to speculative transactions in import orders upon the chance that a demand for the grain thus purchased will spring up. The agrarian newspapers are advising home producers to hold on to their grain with the assistance of bank advances, and the position points to a reaction in speculation as between home-grown and imported grains. Concerning the state of the crops in Russia, the consensus of opinion is that the harvest there is an absolute failure. The crops in the great southern area are fair, but in the basins of the Volga, Dnieper, and Don the general average is very bad. It is reported that a famine exists in the Kherson districts of Southern Russia, and that the local authorities are appealing to the Government for relief; otherwise the people must die from starvation.

No American Shoes in Berlin.

The Schumarkt, the organ of the German shoemakers, calls attention to the report forwarded to the State Department of his Government by Mr. F. H. Mason, United States Consul General at Frankfort-on-Main, and denies that a single American shoe store exists in Berlin. The paper says that Mr. Mason, in making the statement that such stores did exist, was wrongly informed. "No market exists in Germany for American boots and shoes," the paper adds, "for many reasons. German machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes is as perfect as the American machinery, and the shapes worn in America would not do here."

The United States Consular Agent at Kiel has informed the representatives of The United Associated Presses that the United States Attorney General has taken up the case of the steamer Hermann, which shipped at Libau, Russia, on Jan. 30, 1896, thirty emigrants, who were put on board the ship and treated in such an inhuman manner that six of them died and the others narrowly escaped the same fate. It appears that the six who died were locked in a close compartment of the vessel and expired from suffocation a few hours after the ship had left the harbor of Libau. The bodies of the dead men were thrown overboard, and the survivors were threatened with being brought back to Russia if they revealed the fate of their companions.

The Emperor gave a luncheon to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards yesterday after unveiling a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the German Army who had fallen on battlefields, and in the course of the entertainment made a rather lengthy speech, ending with his never-ceasing theme of implicit obedience to the King. "I hope," he said, "that this regiment, in case I should be forced to call upon them to go to war, will go as dutifully to death for me as they did for my grandfather, the great Emperor William I."

The Deutsche Landwirthschaft Presse demands that the Government issue a decree completely locking out from Germany all agricultural animals, from horses to poultry, coming from countries where protective measures against Germany exist. The Volkszeitung, in an article commenting upon this demand, says: "If this piece of madness is carried out, the people will be starved for the sake of fattening the landlords."

German Interests in Samoa.

The Hamburg Correspondent, a semi-official organ, demands that energetic steps be at once taken to protect German interests in Samoa against the encroachments of American adventurers. The paper asserts that Americans are actively seizing the trade in Samoa, ignoring the international arrangements entirely. The Freisinnige Zeitung, replying to this article, says that Samoa is not worth quarreling over with the United States and England.

The Russian police will co-operate with the Berlin police in the matter of guarding the Czar and Czarina upon the occasion of their coming visit to Breslau. A large number of members of the Russian secret service police will arrive at Breslau several days before the arrival of the imperial party. The railways touching Berlin will suspend freight traffic during the presence of the Czar in Germany, and a special watch will be kept at Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports to prevent the entry of suspicious persons or explosives. These precautions are being taken upon the strength of reports that the Anarchists in London have been plotting against the Czar's life.

The German Government requests Americans desiring to visit the German schools to make their applications for permits through the Government in Washington, instead of making them through the United States Embassy in Berlin, where there is an inevitable delay, which often prevents the use of the permits.

CUBAN PATRIOTS TO CONSULT.

A Plan to Make the Campaign of the Insurgents More Effective.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—It is said that within the next month, Gen. Estrada Palma, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic to the United States, and Gonzales Quesada, the Secretary of Legation, with other prominent supporters of the revolutionary cause, will go to Cuba to consult with President Cisneros as to the future conduct of the battle for freedom.

Gens. Gomez and Maceo are both said to have expressed the opinion that nothing can be accomplished under the present system of fighting. They do not want to go on struggling, as during the ten years' war, with no hope of gaining the freedom of the Island unless they secure recognition as belligerents from the United States. To do this, it is claimed, by both the commanders, that they must inaugurate a campaign of the most destructive character. Heretofore when parts of their armies have invaded a town they have simply driven the Spanish forces out, and then have themselves retreated.

Their plan now is to make forced marches upon all of the interior cities, and after effecting their capture destroy them. They cannot do this, however, without the sanction of the Cuban Junta in the United States, and it is for the purpose of settling the issue thus raised that Palma, Quesada and others have been summoned to the Island. How these leaders will get to Cuba is, of course, a mystery to all save themselves. It is stated on good authority that three large expeditions are to be sent out from different places in this country, and that they will unite and land at a designated point. The vessels will be armed and prepared to fight if they should be overtaken by Spanish cruisers. At the same time that the three large expeditions go out there will be other ships sent to the coast as decoys. The leaders in the movement have no apprehension of their ability to effect a landing.

It is expected that the conference between Cisneros, Palma, Quesada, and others will result in a decision to start both of the armies of Gomez and Maceo on the aggressive about Oct. 1, and that when a town is captured it will be destroyed. Maceo, it is said, would like to inaugurate a line of action something akin to Sherman's march to the sea, and it is believed that he will have his way.

Honors for Dr. Nansen.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 23.—Dr. Nansen the arctic explorer, who recently arrived here on his return from a voyage in search of the north pole, and his wife will proceed to Christiania on board of Sir George Baden-Powell's auxiliary steam yacht Otario. Yesterday a grand fête was held here in honor of the members of Dr. Nansen's expedition. Great enthusiasm was shown by the people, and Dr. Nansen and his comrades were carried in chairs into the hall where the fête was held, and where a number of speeches were made lauding Dr. Nansen and his companions for their work.

The Matabele War Probably Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to The Central News from Bulawayo confirms the report that the principal Matabele chiefs have surrendered to the British forces, and it is believed here that the war is ended.

BREWERS PAID FOR THE AGITATION

Organizer of Kansas Mystic Brotherhood Makes Revelations.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—C. S. Ellsworth, State Lecturer of the Order of Mystic Brotherhood, the secret society which is demanding pledges from candidates for office to aid in resubmitting the prohibition law amendment to a vote of the people, has published an open letter.

He charges that the order does not contain more than 5,000 voters; that the treasury is empty; that his salary remains unpaid, and that the only funds ever collected to use in the war against prohibition came from the Brewers' Association, at Kansas City.

The letter has created a sensation in the State.

Engine Killed Robert Driathwait.

Robert Driathwait, twenty-one years old, who lived at 56 Elderd Street, West Jersey Court, Liverpool, who had been visiting friends in Brooklyn, was run over and killed Saturday night by a Manhattan Beach train while walking along the track near the Neck Road, Sheepshead Bay. Engine No. 80, in charge of Engineer George Armstrong, was on its way to the city, and as the man was not seen until it was too late to stop the train, it struck him and hurled him about twenty feet. He died five minutes later. He was identified by friends with whom he had been living on Eckford Street.

Granite Building Fire-Gutted.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The five-story granite building at 213 State Street was badly cleaned out by fire to-day. It was occupied by Thomas Wood & Co., wholesale grocers, and owned by Jonathan Lane & Sons. The total loss will reach $35,000; fully insured.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—IMPERIAL—Capt. Sereno E. Blunt, United States Army.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago.

—WINDSOR—Hugh C. Wallace, member of the Democratic National Committee for Washington.

—WALDORF—Baron Oberkampf of Paris and Maurice Trubert of the French Embassy at Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany, and Jerome Hill of St. Louis.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington, and Lieut. Aaron Ward, United States Navy.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Richmond, Glover, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M.: Light breeze, southwest, partly cloudy.

PERHAPS IT WAS ARSON

SUSPICIOUS THREE-ALARM BLAZE NEAR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Fire Department, with Auxiliaries of Boats and Water Tower, Busy for Four Hours—Watchman Tells of Seeing a Man Who Struck a Match and Ran Before Flames Appeared—Loss to Glass and Food Concerns About $45,000.

Three alarms were sent out shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire which kept the firemen, under the direction of Deputy Chief Reilly, busy for four hours.

A result of the disaster was the partial destruction of the factory of the Matthews Decorative Glass Company, a five-story brick building, 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, owned by The Firm of John Matthews, soda-water manufacturers.

There were suspicious circumstances attending the outbreak of the fire, and Fire Marshal Hollister and the police of the Eighteenth Precinct are making an investigation to learn the identity of a man who left the building just as the fire was discovered by James Carroll, a watchman employed by the firm.

Carroll patrols East Twenty-sixth Street in front of the building which was burned and watches the factory on the north side of the street. According to his story, he was standing on the north side of the street when he saw a man light a match on the third floor of the building, and a minute later run out on the roof, over to the tenement building adjoining on the west side. The watchman ran across the street to the building, when he was startled by a burst of flame, and immediately ran to Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue and turned in an alarm.

Carroll, according to the police, was able to furnish only a meagre description of the man, whom he says he saw only for a moment by the light of the match.

John Matthews of the firm owning the building, who is also interested in the Decorative Glass Company, and James Ferguson, the manager of the glass company, reached the fire shortly after noon. They could give no explanation of the cause of the fire, and said that if the flames were started by the man who was seen by Watchman Carroll to leave the building, he must have been actuated solely by a desire to create a big blaze, as the firm had no misunderstanding with any of its workmen, and there was no one whom they could recall who would seek revenge in such a manner. Both, as well as workmen about the building, said the premises were closed at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and there was no fire in the place, except in the boiler room, which is in the cellar.

The flames seemed to be in full volume when first started, and shot up to the upper floors through the elevator shaft and stairway. A row of four double five-story tenements adjoins the burned building at the westerly side, and an employe of the glass company said that despite an iron railing erected on the coping of the factory wall, a man could easily make his way from the roofs of these tenements to the Matthews Building.

The glassworks building had a frontage of 50 feet on East Twenty-sixth Street, and extended back more than 100. The Matthews Decorative Glass Works occupied the first, second, fourth, and fifth floors. The manufactory was working full time, as this is the busy season, and many workmen will be thrown out of employment. The third floor was occupied by the American Food Company, a concern which manufactured prepared soups in cans. The building was constructed in the most substantial manner, and was fitted up with the latest improved appliances. The machinery and fixtures of the two firms were also of the most expensive and elaborate description. Both concerns had a large stock of goods on hand, and the losses are important. They are covered by insurance.

The damage to the building will cost $12,000 to repair. Mr. Ferguson, the manager of the Matthews Decorative Glass Company, placed the loss of that concern at $20,000 on stock, and $18,000 on machinery and fixtures. The loss of the American Food Company is placed at between $5,000 and $7,000.

Slight damage was done by water to the adjoining tenements, chiefly in the cellars. The tenants in the neighboring buildings were very much alarmed during the height of the fire, and crowded out on the fire escapes. Many of them were with difficulty restrained from throwing their property into the street.

Deputy Chief Reilly said that he considered it a well-fought fire, although it was nearly four hours after the first alarm was sent out before the flames were fully under control. A water tower did effective work in pouring a heavy stream into the upper floors of the burning building. This supply was furnished by two fireboats which lay at the dock of the Department of Charities and Correction.

Many of the officials and patients in Bellevue Hospital watched the blaze. Although the fire was near enough to give them a fine view, it was not so close as at any time to cause anxiety.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Jacob Winser.

Henry Jacob Winser died yesterday at 201 Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J. He was born Nov. 23, 1833, on the Island of Bermuda, and was the son of an officer in the British Navy. He studied at the Springfield Academy, in Bermuda, and came to New-York in 1851, where he became a proofreader in a printing office. Later he was a reporter on THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and at the opening of the war he accompanied Col. Ephraim E. Ellsworth as military secretary. He was with Col. Ellsworth when the latter was killed in Alexandria. Later he was a war correspondent of THE TIMES. After the war he was with THE TIMES as city and night editor and day manager of the editorial department. In 1867 he went to the Paris Exposition as THE TIMES's correspondent. In May, 1869, he was appointed United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, where he remained twelve years. In 1882 he was made chief of the bureau of information of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but on the retirement of Henry Villard he returned to newspaper work, first as assistant editor of The New-York Commercial Advertiser, and then as managing editor of The Newark Advertiser. After leaving The Newark Advertiser he devoted himself to literary work. He is survived by a widow and several children. The funeral services will be at Trinity Church, Newark, to-morrow.

Willette N. Hawkins.

Willette N. Hawkins, who died Friday at his residence, 418 Third Street, Brooklyn, was seventy-six years old. In his earlier days he was a dry goods merchant in New-York. He at one time lived on Staten Island, and was elected to the Assembly in 1867. President Grant appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York; and later he was appointed to an office in the Custom House, which he held until his death. He was formerly a commissioned officer in the Seventh Regiment, and was a member of the Veteran Association. He was also a prominent Mason.

Horace Theall.

Horace Theall, a well-known lawyer in this city, died suddenly at Great Barrington, Mass., Saturday. His office was at 280 Broadway and his home at 113 West Twenty-first Street. He had been ailing for some time and went to Great Barrington in the hope of recuperating his strength.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Yachts arriving to-day were steamers Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Ituna, A. V. Armour; Kalna, Mr. Hubbard; Minadora, E. W. Bliss, Schooners Atlantic, Marshall Seeley, and Volunteer, J. M. Forbes.

Schooner yacht Clytie, H. C. Ward, sailed westward.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Nobody in Washington Has Any Idea Who It Will Be.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It being settled that Hoke Smith is to leave the Cabinet, the gossips now are busy with the question of his successor.

The fact that Judge Reynolds of the Interior Department, whose name has been mentioned often in connection with the place, has not received any communication from the President, is discouraging to the friends of the Judge. Mr. Cleveland waited weeks after receiving Mr. Smith's letter before he forwarded his reply, and the gossips assume that he must have decided upon a man in this lengthy interval. Cabinet officers are not now appointed without previous notification, and as Judge Reynolds has assured his friends in the last twenty-four hours that he has not received a tender of the position which Mr. Smith is to vacate, he is no longer considered to be the man most likely to be named. One of the reasons advanced by his friends in his favor is, that he would be able, by reason of his long service in the department, to assume the duties of Secretary without producing any friction whatever.

Against this is placed the statement which Mr. Smith desires to be given prominence, that the work of the department is in such an advanced state that the question of experience cuts no figure whatever. The talk to-day largely inclines to the view that the President has slated a sound-money Democrat from one of the doubtful States. Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri was in Washington yesterday, which may account for the fact that his name figures in the current gossip. There is considerable talk about ex-Representative Bynum of Indiana, who just now is in the public eye in connection with his work in behalf of a sound-money Democratic convention. Mr. Bynum doubtless would accept the position.

Assuming that Georgia is again to be honored, some of the Southerners here are discussing the chances of Representative Turner of that State. Mr. Turner stands for sound money, and has many years of service in Congress to his credit. His friends say he would make a worthy successor to Mr. Smith. In the absence of any hint from Buzzard's Bay, the gossips really are having a hard time of it.

Mr. Smith continues to preserve his attitude of silence, so far as direct expression is concerned. To those who are in his confidence he conveys the impression that he is in utter ignorance of the name of the man who is to succeed him. One who stands close to him said to-day that the Secretary would be greatly surprised if Judge Reynolds received the appointment. Mr. Smith laughs when asked if he intends to go to New-York to live. After Sept. 1 he will make Atlanta his home. He had a large law practice when he entered the Cabinet, and sacrificed a large income from that source for the honor he now is about to lay aside. His intimate friends say it is his greatest desire to return to Georgia and take up again the congenial and lucrative practice from which he has been separated for more than three years.

MAGISTRATE FLAMMER INDIGNANT.

A Shame, He Says, to Turn Drunken Men Out of "Hotels."

"Raines law hotel or no hotel, it is a shame that any place can turn drunken men out on the streets on Sunday, to the annoyance of decent citizens and for the police and courts to look after and take care of."

This was the utterance of City Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Police Court yesterday when Policeman George Seiss of the Twenty-third Precinct made a statement regarding two prisoners whom he arraigned.

The prisoners were James Geraghty, a tin roofer, of 224 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Andrew Featherstone, a bricklayer, of 882 Third Avenue.

Seiss said that he found Geraghty at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning fighting in front of John E. Bowman's saloon, at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. A crowd had gathered. He arrested Geraghty, who made fierce resistance. Seiss was compelled to handle him roughly.

Featherstone then stepped out of the crowd and remonstrated with the policeman and Geraghty took heart and attacked the officer with vigor, kicking him in the stomach and tearing his uniform.

Seiss whistled for assistance, and it required the united efforts of several policemen to subdue and arrest Geraghty without clubbing him.

As Featherstone seemed to be under the influence of liquor and talked volubly, he, too, was arrested.

Geraghty explained he had been in the saloon for an hour or more and had drank, but he denied that he was intoxicated. He had, he said, no sooner reached the sidewalk than he was seized and arrested.

Featherstone corroborated Geraghty, and his testimony was supported by Charles Lauer, a butcher, of 201 East Fifty-sixth Street, who said he and Featherstone had had a few drinks together in the neighboring saloon.

"I would," said the Magistrate, "arrest that saloon keeper, if I were you, and saw any one coming out of his place."

The officer said he saw none of them until they reached the street.

Featherstone was fined $5 and Geraghty was sent to the Island for six months.

FELL OVERBOARD AND MAY DIE.

Mrs. Humphry in a Critical Condition—Brave Attempt at Rescue.

Mrs. Ellen Humphry of 26 Rector Street was sitting on a float off the Battery early yesterday afternoon when a man began rocking the float, and the woman rolled off into the water. James Dunphy of 21 Morris Street jumped after her, but got his feet entangled in her skirts, and neither could rise.

Watchman Rubsam of Pier A, with a boat hook, caught the woman's clothing, and several harbor policemen pulled the two out. The woman was unconscious, and Dunphy's strength was nearly exhausted.

Mrs. Humphry was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. Last night she was in a critical condition, and the rites of the Catholic Church were administered.

Accident Through Grip Wedging.

Because of the crossing of the east and west line of the Third Avenue cable road at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the grips of the Third Avenue Line cars are raised just below the street, and the cars are sent flying across under their own momentum. Car No. 764, with a trailer, was crossing yesterday at noon, when the grip became wedged. The front car suddenly stopped, and the trailer came up against it with a bang that broke the couplers, and sent the passengers out of their seats. Emanuel Gonzales, forty-five years old, of 299 Third Avenue, a passenger, was cut over the left eye, and had to go to the Harlem Hospital to have it sewed up. He says that he will sue the company for damages. Cars on both lines were blocked for half an hour, until the grip was loosened.

Little Becky Bollett Found.

Four-year-old Becky Bollett of 65 Delancey Street, whose parents thought she had been kidnapped, was found last night. She had been missing about a week. She was taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station by two children, who said they had found her wandering about Chrystie Street. All the little one could tell was that she had been "with a lady." She remembered being on a car and being asleep. She had evidently been well cared for, and had on new stockings and new underwear.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:15 A. M.—328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street; John Matthews Company and others; damage, $50,000; cause unknown.
3:25 A. M.—18 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Leopold & Lenox; damage, $1,200; cause unknown.
—3:45 A. M.—Longwood Avenue and Barry Street; John Schweitzer; damage, $5; cause unknown.
—12 M.—3,731 Third Avenue; F. Mahoney; damage slight.
—6:15 P. M.—2,113 Eighth Avenue; Edward Rafter; damage trifling.
—8:40 P. M.—640 Morris Avenue; Thomas Wiecant; damage, $100.
—7:45 P. M.—Cosmopolitan Hotel; Charles F. Wilday; damage, $500.

WALKER B. ADAMS BURIED

HIS FUNERAL THE LARGEST EVER HELD IN THE TOWN OF BEDFORD.

Extra Deputy Sheriffs Placed to Watch over Two of the Burglars in Mount Kisco Jail to Prevent the Possibility of Lynching—Charles Jenkins, Alias John Clare, Reported to be Dying in a Brooklyn Hospital.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The funeral of Walker B. Adams, who was shot and killed last Wednesday night by the burglars who entered his store here, took place this afternoon. It was the largest funeral ever held in the town of Bedford.

The services were held in the little Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. J. J. Dean is pastor. It has a seating capacity of 250, but nearly 400 crowded into it. There were extra chairs in the three aisles, and in each aisle scores stood during the services.

There were more outside of the church who could not get inside than there were inside, and numbers crowded about the open windows and doors and stood on the lawn. Altogether there were about 1,000 persons besides those who remained seated in their carriages. The carriages formed a long line on Second Street, their occupants having come from every village and town within driving distance to pay their last tribute of respect to the man whom all esteemed.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Herbert Welsh, the Rev. J. H. Eastman, and several other clergymen. Sermons and remarks eulogistic of Walker B. Adams were made. His widow and the members of his family were all present. Prominent members of the town acted as pall bearers.

Among the prominent men at the funeral were ex-Collector of the Port William H. Robertson of Katonah, County Judge Smith Lent of Sing Sing, County Register Thomas R. Hodge of Mount Vernon, Isaac W. Turner, Supervisor of the town of Bedford; David Cromwell, President of the White Plains Bank; T. Ellwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank; Frank Carpenter, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; E. L. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New-York; Joseph O. Miller, ex-County Register; Justice of the Peace Alfred Avery of Bedford, R. Van Der Emde of Bedford, President of the Yorkville Bank; Joseph Barrows, ex-Supervisor of the town of Bedford, and others.

CHARLES JENKINS REPORTED DYING

Hospital Surgeon Sends to Have His Ante-Mortem Statement Taken.

Dr. Stern, the house surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning, notified the Brooklyn police that Charles Jenkins, alias John Clare, alias Gilmore, one of the men held for the murder of Walker B. Adams, and the robbery of his store at Bedford Station, N. Y., was dying.

The police were notified to get a Coroner that Jenkins's ante-mortem statement might be taken.

Several operations were performed on Jenkins, and many pieces of bone were taken from his wounded arm.

The hospital surgeons declined to state the cause of Jenkins's rapid decline, but it was intimated that, owing to his habit of taking opium, his blood had become so impure that blood poisoning has set in. Since being in the hospital he has been quieted with morphine many times.

MURDERERS STILL AT MOUNT KISCO.

James, or Jaques, Stronger—Jenkins May Die at Any Time.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The two prisoners in the lock-up here for the murder of Walker B. Adams of Bedford and the attempted burglary there last Wednesday night were to-day in very much the same condition they were in yesterday, although the slim man, known as Peter James or Edward Jaques, was a little improved and could talk with a strong voice.

The big man, known as John Byrnes, John Jenkins, and "Reddy" Jenkins, is suffering with peritonitis. He may die at any moment, so the attending doctor says.

It was very quiet in town to-day. A number of Deputy Sheriffs are under command of Deputy Howard Pugsley and Deputy John R. Breese. About a dozen special deputies have been sworn in to protect the men from any violence which may threaten them, but the law will be allowed to take its course if the men survive their injuries.

Sheriff Johnson to-day said he intended to take Peter James to the White Plains Jail, as he thought he could be better taken care of there than in the little Mount Kisco lock-up.

WHAT LORD RUSSELL AVOIDED.

Criticism of Mr. Depew's Allusion to Venezuela Incident.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me, if you will, a few words upon one feature of the American Bar Association banquet to Lord Chief Justice Russell at Saratoga.

In his postprandial speech Mr. Depew brought into review a matter to which Lord Russell had studiously and courteously avoided alluding in his masterful address—I allude to the Venezuelan affair.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Depew is reported as having said of the President's message upon that occasion which Congress "acted upon with a speed disgraceful to any lawmaking body," that "it showed us, as foreigners could not understand, how a weak, selfish, or ambitious President could throw us into a war without knowing how we could get out of it, and leaving us to fight our way out."

And Mr. Depew added that "such an event would set back the hand on the dial of civilization for a century."

The phraseology of the speech as reported leaves the reader in doubt as to whether by "it" Mr. Depew refers to the action taken by Congress, or to the President's message, or to both.

I shall not, therefore, presume to hold Mr. Depew amenable to an inference which he might repudiate. But what I should like to say is that at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference ex-Senator Edmunds justified President Cleveland's message as being "for peace and not for war," intimating, as was understood, that there was cause for it not known to the general public.

Ex-Minister John A. Kasson followed, and in an address of lucidity and power, in which he dwelt upon the difficulties in the way of arbitration, fully indorsed what ex-Senator Edmunds had said, so that both these eminent statesmen placed themselves on record as approving the President's message.

Of course, war may be precipitated on the instant in this country, and it has been so precipitated. So it has with every State in Europe, and in Great Britain as well. I am not aware that such horrible precipitancy is peculiar to this country or that it furnishes any just occasion for reflecting upon our institutions. M. H. B.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.

Funeral of Miss Olivia S. Clemens.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The funeral of Miss Olivia Susan Clemens, daughter of Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) was held this afternoon from the residence of her uncle, Gen. C. J. Langdon. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher officiated, and the remains were interred in the family plot at Woodlawn.

Might Be Better Known.

From The Boston Journal.

"Barkeley is one of the best-known men at the club, isn't he?" asked Clarendon of Exeter.

"Well, I don't know," drawled Exeter, dubiously. "Perhaps his name is posted as often as anybody's."

DARING ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.

Herdling Knocked Down in a Raines Hotel—Watch, Money, Clothing Taken.

George Herdling, son of the proprietor of the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Streets, this city, was robbed last evening, in the Raines' law hotel, at 23 Chatham Square, which has the name "P. Cunningham," over the door. Then the robbers kicked him out into the street.

Young Herdling lives at Monkton, Vt., and is staying with friends at 412 Amsterdam Avenue. Last evening he visited his father, and on the way up town stopped at the Chatham Square place, where he ate a sandwich and drank a glass of beer.

When he reached the hallway on the second floor three men followed him, and before he knew where he was they knocked him down. One of them held him, while the other two stole all his money, his gold watch and chain, and a diamond shirt stud. Then they rolled him over, took off his coat and waistcoat, and one of the robbers pulled off an old worn-out coat, and put it on Herdling. The three men dragged him down stairs and kicked him into the street.

Herdling had been unable to call for help, because one of his assailants had kept a tight grip on his throat during the whole proceeding. He showed the finger marks on his throat at the Oak Street Station, where he went to complain. Detectives Malarkey and Riley were put on the case, and Herdling went out with them. They found Kennedy first, in Chatham Square, and later got one of the other thieves. The third man escaped with all of the stolen property, but the police expect to capture him.

The two prisoners are John Kennedy of 128 Cherry Street and James Hart, residence unknown. Both are young men and belong in the West, the police say.

SOME SOUTHERN VIEWS OF MONEY.

Campaign Literature from the North Not Wanted in South Carolina.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"Like the silent tread of a cat," is the characterization by Senator Daniel of the manner in which the Demonetization act of 1873 went through Congress.

"Coin" Harvey makes much of the contention that the "crime" was concealed for a long time after it was committed. "It was," he says, "when specie payments were about to be resumed that the country appeared to realize what had been done."

It is even said that President Grant did not know the purport of the bill when he signed it. Three and five years later, the halls of Congress rang with vigorous assertions by statesmen who had been in faithful attendance on their legislative duties during that dark month of February, 1873, to the effect that they, too, had only tardily discovered the damnable conspiracy which omitted the "dollar of the daddies" from our coinage system.

I will forgive "Coin," "the smooth little financier that he is," for saying that "a few words embraced in fifteen pages of statutes put through Congress in the rush of bills did it." From what I know of the ways of law making, I can also readily believe that even great leaders might in this case, as doubtless in many others, have permitted or helped the passage of an important act without so much as reading it. Printing the bill fourteen times did not necessarily cause it to be read by the men whose business it was to familiarize themselves with all proposed legislation. For several years the public documents of the Treasury, reprinted and discussed in financial periodicals, had with express particularity proposed the change of legal standard and the dropping of the silver dollar from the list of coins. But this fact alone would not imply that Senators and members must have had knowledge of what was going on. Very possibly they did not.

It is all the more strange, therefore, that what I am about to relate should be true. Professional business took me the other day into one of the black counties of South Carolina. The Grand Jury was in session in the county town, and I found myself with several of the jurors at the hotel dinner table. I mention this fact as indicating in some measure the character of the men present. The talk turned to politics, which was discussed chiefly in its State and local aspects. Finally the hard times were referred to, and I innocently inquired the supposed cause. After ascertaining by plump question what was the fact, a tall man with a long black beard, a plain, intelligent-looking clear-eyed farmer, consented to enlighten me. In his own peculiar idiom and manner of speech, which cannot be here reproduced, he said, in effect:

"Down here we have cotton to sell, and we don't buy much of anything. If we get good prices for our cotton, we are well off; otherwise we are poor. We used to get three times as much for cotton as now. I used to have money to pay wages hands; now I make my own cotton because I can't afford to hire negroes at $5 a year or at any other price. The reason, stranger, is that silver was demonetized in 1873. We knew what they were doing, but we couldn't help it. It was a conspiracy that controlled the Government. Why, when that bill was passed, my uncle, who was living below us, rode his horse up to my gate on his way home and told me about it. I can see and hear him as though it was yesterday. He said: 'Mark my word. This means hard times. To-day this horse is worth $120. Twenty years hence such an animal will not bring $40. All prices will fall and we shall not get enough for our cotton to live on and pay our debts.' And he was right, as we all now see. That, Sir, is what the act of 1873 did for us. We farmers have fed the world long enough. We're going to assert our rights."

And the other Grand Jurors nodded their assent.

My simplest citations from history and from authoritative statistics were laughed at, for the altogether adequate reason, forsooth, that I was a lawyer and from New-York. On the other hand, general credence was seemingly given to this story about the poor juror's uncle, and the remarkable revelation to him of that which was hidden from Congress and the President. And when we came out upon the great porch of the hotel another man, who was actively canvassing the county for an important office, remarked, with fine bitterness: "I see by the papers that people in the North think we need a campaign of education down here; and they actually propose to send us sound-money literature. Ha! ha! I reckon we know a little something."

Clearly it will require expert psychologists and pedagogues to harness such mental processes. FULTON McMAHON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1896.

NONE ANXIOUS TO BET ON BRYAN.

Mr. Lombard Shows How Heavy the Odds Are Against Him.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have just received the following letter, which indicates that even in his "friends' country," the odds are against Mr. Bryan, the elocutionist:

Louis Lombard, Lombardvale, North Bay, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Having noticed in the papers that you wish to bet $10,000 against $5,000 on McKinley, I will say that I have some money on the same result. I have bet two to one in small amounts on McKinley's election, and I would bet $1,000,000 if I had it. This mode of betting on the election is a cinch. The American people are not fools enough to vote themselves to the poorhouse. S. ARMSTRONG.

DEL RIO, Texas, Aug. 16.

In answer to my own offer, I have received only one bona-fide proposition, and that, on the basis of one to three. Furthermore, only the small amount of $1,000 was offered. This tender was made last evening at the Waldorf by a very rich man of National reputation who is prominently identified with Mr. Bryan's interests. By his talk I might have inferred he believed Mr. Bryan would be elected; by his proposition I concluded the opposite. LOUIS LOMBARD.

THE WALDORF, New-York, Aug. 22, 1896.

Death of Benjamin Shreve.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 23.—Benjamin Shreve of Shreve, Crump & Low, jewelers, Boston, died suddenly at his home, on Chestnut Street, Salem, to-day. He had been

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION INACTIVE PENDING THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Interest Centred in the Money and Foreign Exchange Markets—The Banking Situation and the Possibility of an Issue of Clearing House Certificates—General Business Greatly Depressed—Railway Earnings Unsatisfactory.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation was not active last week, but prices were fairly firm, net changes being unimportant either way. Interest centred in the foreign exchange and money markets. On Wednesday the demand exchange rate was down to $4.85, and on that day gold to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 was ordered from Europe. Since then the rate has held between $4.85¼ and $4.85⅝, with evidence of a declining tendency toward the close of the week. At the same time, money rates have advanced sharply, call loans ruling between 5 and 6 per cent. Time money is quoted at 6 per cent., with a commission which brings it up to 8@10 per cent., according to the period of the loan, and good commercial paper has been sold as high as 18 per cent., although there was practically nothing done.

The condition of the banks has also attracted attention, and the probability of the issue of Clearing House loan certificates has been widely discussed. Of the sixty-five Clearing House banks, Saturday's statement showed that twenty-five were below the legal reserve requirements. Some of the stronger banks have made application for certificates, and it is understood that a meeting of the Loan Committee is to be held to-day to act upon the question. The bank statement on Saturday was more favorable than had been expected, inasmuch as it showed a decrease in reserve of only $127,000. This result was made possible by a decrease in deposits of $9,000,000, which in turn was explained by a contraction of nearly $6,000,000 in loans and a loss of $2,600,000 in cash.

The volume of trading in stocks was not large, owing to a lack of disposition among operators to undertake new ventures in the present uncertain conditions. The political outlook has perhaps improved, but general business is greatly depressed, activity in all branches of trade being suspended pending the result of the election. Railway earnings are unsatisfactory, bank clearings show large decreases, and manufacturing establishments are closing down in various parts of the country.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Aug. 22, '96.	Aug. 24, '95.
American Coal	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
American Cotton Oil				23½
American Cotton Oil pf	42	41	42	74
American Spirits Mfg.	6	5⅝	6	
American Spirits Mfg. pf	20	19	20	
Amalgamated Copper	104½	103	103½	100¼
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	98	98¾	102	
American Tel. & Cable Co.	78	78		
American Tobacco	93¾	93	93½	
Atch., Top. & S. F. all in. pd.	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	37	36	33¾	
Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	15	64	
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20		
Brooklyn Union Gas	81½	80		
Central Pacific	14⅛	13¾	18	
Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	12⅝	26⅞	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	91⅜	88	90¾	
Chicago Gas	56⅜	51	62⅜	
Chicago Great Western	8	5⅝		
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93¾	92¾	93⅜	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	123¾	123½	129	
Chicago & Northwestern	95	92¼	104⅝	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	55¾	53½	81¼	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24½	22½	40¾	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	15	37¾	
Colo. Rock Val. & Toledo	14½	14	25	
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	59½	59½	64½	
Consolidated Gas Company	143¾	141	142	
Delaware & Hudson	118¾	118	131	
Del. Lack. & Western	147	146	163	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅜	38½	63¾	
Erie	12⅝	12		
Erie 1st pf.	28	26		
Erie 2d pf.	16	16		
General Electric	24½	23	36⅞	
Illinois Steel Company	44	42		
Iowa Central	6	6	10⅝	
Lacledde Gas	18¾	18	24	
Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	13¾	27¾	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	63¾	61	82⅝	
Lake Shore	143	140	152	
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	46¾	63¾	
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	4¼	2	9	
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	9	5¾	26½	
Manhattan Con.	77⅜	74½	114¾	
*Metropolitan Traction	92⅝	87	101⅝	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12	11	23⅞	
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	60	55	80	
Minnesota Iron	50	47	65	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10¼	17¾	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	21¾	20	37⅜	
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	16	38⅝	
*National Lead Co.	18¾	17½	37	
*National Lead Co. pf.	80¾	76½	91⅜	
National Linseed Oil	13	13	24½	
New-Jersey Central	103¾	102	115¾	
New-York Central	93½	91⅜	102⅝	
New-York, New-Haven & Hart.	164	164		
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	10	10		
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	24½		
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	18	17	32⅜	
Norfolk & West., all in pd.	8	8		
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	12⅝	12⅜		
North American	4¾	4	5¾	
Northern Pac., all in. pd.	8¾	8⅜		
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	17	15¾		
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	16⅝	
Ontario & Western	12½	11⅞	17½	
Pacific Mail	19	18	28⅜	
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	9¼	7¾		
Pullman Palace Car Company	134	133	10	
Pullman Palace Car Company	142	140	173	
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅝	3	8	
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8¾	7	17½	
Sugar Refineries	344⅜	342½	344⅜	
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	120	142⅝	
Silver bullion certificates	67⅝	66	67	
Southern Pacific	17⅜	16½	28⅞	
Southern Railway	7½	7	15¾	
Tennessee Railway	20¼	18¾	35⅞	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¾	35¾	55⅞	
Texas Pacific	6	5½	12	
Union Pacific	5¾	4⅝		
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	15	13⅜	6½	
United States Cordage	3¾	3⅜		
U. S. Cordage pf.	7	7		
United States Cordage gtd.	14	12⅝		
United States Leather	9¾	9¼	16¾	
*United States Leather pf.	46¼	44⅜	85½	
United States Rubber	16	16	41½	
United States Rubber pf.	70	69½	94⅜	
Wabash	7⅝	7	9	
Wabash pf.	19¾	18¾	34⅜	
Western Union Telegraph	78⅜	73¾	94	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	5½	16½	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	24½	21½	51¾	
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅜		

*Unlisted. †Ex. dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $127,325. The banks now hold $6,272,600 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,084,700, a decrease in specie of $60,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,334,900, a decrease in deposits of $9,006,100, and an increase in circulation of $576,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 22, '96.	Aug. 15, '96.	Aug. 24, '95.
Loans	$454,089,300	$464,518,200	$513,532,500
Specie	46,796,000	46,863,000	36,208,500
Legal tenders	77,050,700	79,385,600	114,741,300
Net deposits	458,208,800	467,393,700	573,534,500
Circulation	16,385,800	15,788,800	13,340,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 22, '96.	Aug. 15, '96.	Aug. 24, '95.
Specie	$46,796,000	$46,863,000	$36,208,500
Legal tenders	77,050,700	79,385,600	114,741,300
Total reserve	$123,847,300	$126,248,600	$150,950,300
Reserve required	114,574,650	116,848,425	143,383,625
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$9,272,650	$9,406,175	$7,566,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$9,272,650	1891	$12,378,875
1895	7,340,675	1890	14,108,800
1894	50,717,950	1889	12,512,975
1893	*6,737,975	1888	2,066,000
1892	*22,045,500	1887	21,003,425

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was unsettled. Call loans were made at 5@7 per cent., the average for the week being about 4½ per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent and 1 per cent. commission, equal to about 9 per cent., for four months, and 6 per cent and 2 per cent., equal to about 10 per cent., for six months.

Commercial paper was stagnant. Banks and other institutions are entirely out of the market. The best sixty to ninety days' bids are offered at 8 per cent., and this is the nominal rate for all names. Good to ordinary paper is not quotable. A commission is charged in all cases.

The Bank of England gained £336,851 in bullion during the week. The precentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.74, became 58.94. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,513,000f in gold and 1,310,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51⅝@53⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,986,682, and the exports for the same period $50,629,748. The net exports, therefore, have been $30,642,816. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $24,220,288, in 1894 $71,066,948, and in 1893 $24,486,456.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was lower on higher rates for money. The posted rates for sterling were $4.86 for sixty-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.86 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¾ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15 discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Slight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1.25 discount bid, $1 asked.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Lake Shore	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	2	Met. Traction	6
B'klyn R. T.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Chi. Gt. W.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2¾
C., B. & Q.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
D., L. & W.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Illinois Steel Co.	1		

DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Minn. Iron	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	P. & R. 2d in. pd.	1¾
L. E. & W. pf.	2½	Pullman Car	1
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1
L., N. A. & C.	2½	West. Union Tel.	2¾
L., N. A. & C. pf.	3	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
Manhattan	1½		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4	Mobile & O. gen.	1
B'way & 7th Av. cn.	1	Morris & E. con. gtd.	3
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2½	N. Y. Central 1st, c.	3
Canada Southern 2d.	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	3
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	1	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	2
1st con.	1½	N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	3
C. & Erie 1st.	1½	Northwest. con.	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Northwest. gold, c.	1
C., R. & Q. Neb. ext	1	O. R. & N. con 5s.	2
4s	1½	R. I. 5s, c.	2
Erie gen. lien	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st.	5
Low. Central 1st.	1	St. P. 1st, C., P. & F.	3
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	5	W. 5s	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	St. P. 1st, Southwest.	2
Lacledde Gas 1st	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
L. E. & W. 1st	3	Third Av. 5s	1
Lake Shore 1st cn.	1	Wabash, 2d.	2½
Met. Elev. 2d	1¾	West Shore 4s	1

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2	Peoria & East. 1st.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1
Kan. & Tex 1st	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	2
L. N. A. & C. gen.	1	Reading 2d pf. inc.	3¾
Mo. K. & E. 1st.	1⅝	Reading 3d pf. inc.	3¼
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st, t. r.	5	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
		Tex. Pac. 2d	1¼

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 20,	1896	£27,474,951	....
Aug. 22,	1895	40,421,741	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 20,	1896	83,292,711	59,114,708
Aug. 22,	1895	82,109,800	50,420,667

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 20,	1896	30,488,334	15,241,666
Aug. 22,	1895	36,206,840	14,792,710

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 20,	1896	28,446,000	12,857,000
Aug. 22,	1895	20,471,000	13,250,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 20,	1896	8,406,000	10,710,000
Aug. 22,	1895	8,004,000	12,070,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 20,	1896	2,634,000	6,874,000
Aug. 22,	1895	4,285,000	6,940,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 20,	1896	2,624,667	1,312,333
Aug. 22,	1895	2,754,667	1,377,333
Total last week		£205,360,663	£97,136,707
Week ended Aug. 6		202,164,422	97,206,503
Corresponding week last year		193,034,341	100,279,584

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,321,982
Corresponding week 1895	10,343,981
Since Jan. 1, 1896	205,610,130
Corresponding period 1895	341,362,636

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,510,458
Corresponding week 1895	5,223,765
Since Jan. 1, 1896	242,987,970
Corresponding period 1895	214,222,756

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$110,634
Corresponding week 1895	1,004,190
Since Jan. 1, 1896	20,693,178
Corresponding period 1895	24,015,730

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,378,126
Corresponding week 1895	5,859,728
Since Jan. 1, 1896	84,597,278
Corresponding period 1895	72,147,947

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Aug. 22	$441,280,490
Balances for week ending Aug. 22	27,429,257
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 15	467,665,881
Balances for week ending Aug. 15	29,172,808
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 8	502,877,383
Balances for week ending Aug. 8	32,593,038
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 1	444,781,119
Balances for week ending Aug. 1	28,989,949
Exchanges for week ending July 25	515,989,052
Balances for week ending July 25	33,755,964
Exchanges for week ending July 18	558,428,417
Balances for week ending July 8	32,572,275

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—There was no improvement in prices or trading in the stock market during the week. There were some indications that Consolidated Traction was being supported around 7, but there are sellers at 7⅛@7¼. Birmingham Traction was somewhat firmer, but dull. The Westinghouse group of securities was nominally unchanged. Air Brake is offered at 170, but private sales are reported below that figure. The annual meeting of the company will be held next Tuesday week. The first eight months of the company's fiscal year are understood to have been very prosperous, but during the past three months the railroads have not been in a position to make large expenditures for apparatus, and hence the earnings will hardly come up to the expectations entertained earlier in the year. The United States Glass Company held its annual meeting this week, and the stock has since weakened somewhat. The annual report was not so unfavorable as for the preceding year, it being unofficially reported that the deficit was about $30,000. It has been one of the most disappointing of the local combinations of industrial concerns, but it now appears to be in position to make money as soon as there is a change for the better in general business. There is practically nothing doing in investment securities. Money continues tight, although the banks continue to quote 6 per cent. as the rate of discount to regular customers.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' Traction Company		56
Pittsburg & Birmingham	14¾	14¾
Federal St., Pleasant Valley	20	21
Consolidated Traction Company	6¾	7⅛
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	..	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	..	170

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The market for local securities was irregular, with numerous changes in prices during the week. Sales were reported of First National Bank stock at 160 and National Exchange at 95. Sales of Troy City Railway were made at both the bid and asked price. The books closed to-day for the regular dividend. Among the changes in quotations was an advance of 3 per cent. for Commerce Insurance stock. The bid price for New-York Air Brake has been lowered 1 per cent. Municipal Gas of Albany is 1 per cent. lower for the bid and asked price. The stock is now ex dividend. The National Commercial Bank and Albany City Bank have been appointed city depositories for the ensuing year. The Albany Railway has been granted permission to lay tracks through the city of Watervliet to connect with the Cohoes Railway. It is stated that a reduction in the fare between Albany and intermediate points to Cohoes will be made on Sept. 15. The earnings of the Westchester Electric Railway, as published this week, were very satisfactory to the bondholders.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	172	180
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1940	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132½
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	133	134
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	..	60
Commerce Insurance Company	..	110
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	108	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	32
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	45	55
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	150	151
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	350	..
National Exchange Bank	98	100
†New-York Air Brake Company	11	14
N. Y. & E. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	..
New-York State Bank	220	230
Park Bank	125	130
Rensselaer & Saratoga	178	189
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	112	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	..	100
Union Railway Co. of New-York	96	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	98	102
Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	100½
Westcott Express Company	15	25
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	170	180
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	80
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	100	105
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	105	107
Troy Gas Company stock	124	125
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	112	118
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	109	..
*Troy Railroad Company	207	85
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	100	105

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 22.—Local stocks are dull and lower. The market is ruling extremely quiet and but few sales have taken place during the week. The bank stocks have little or no market, and in many instances show more or less decline from last week's quotations. Merchants' National has sold at $50, and at public auction City National sold at $55.50. Fourth National at $103, (decline of $13 per share from last week's quotation.) A small lot of National Exchange sold at $125, and Phenix National at $71.25. American Screw stock is quiet, and no sales are reported. Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company stock is now offered at $52. The Illuminating stocks show little or no life, and remain at about the same prices with no sales. The local money market continues in a firm condition, with rates for commercial paper ruling from 7 per cent. upward. Call loans between banks are quoted at 4 per cent.

Messrs. Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	94½	..	Nat. N. Am.	99½	102
Atlantic	33	36	National Ex.	99½	102
Blackstone C.	22	24	Nat. Com.	39	42½
City	59½	61	Old	109½	112
Commercial	40	46½	Providence	750	..
Eagle	53	55	Phenix	70	75
Fifth	..	45	Rhode I.	..	28½
First	110	..	Roger Wms.	..	69
Fourth	109½	120	Second	..	128
Globe	53	..	Third	80	84
High St.	60	65	Traders'	45	48½
Man'f'rs	..	142½	Westm'st'r	59	64
Merchants'	62½	64½	Weybosset	..	43½
Mechanics'	49½	..			

PAWTUCKET.

First	155	Slater	158
Pacific	67		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	Un. Tst. Co.	50

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	163	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	130
Prov. & Wor.	240		

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	200	Nat. & Prov.	
Am. Supply	70	Wors. pf.	97
Arm. & Sims	25	Paw. Cloth	36
Gorham Mfg. pf.	113	R. I. Perkins	
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	106	R. I. Perkins H. S.	40
Nich's'n File	53	H. S. pf.	82

INSURANCE.

Equitable	52½	Prov. Wash.	52
Merchants'	52	Prov. Wash.	62

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elec.	80¾	R. I. Elec. Protec.	122
Prov. Gas	85	Woon. Elec.	110
Pawtkt. Gas	82		
Prov. Tel.	81		

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	150	R. I. Safe D.	70

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-half of 1 per cent. Gold was strongly demanded in the open market for America and Austria, and more than £250,000 was withdrawn from bank for shipment to New-York. Silver was weak on American sales. The stock market transactions were restricted on account of the holidays and the situation in the United States. American railroad securities remained. The following declines were made: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande, each ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash St. Louis and Pacific debentures, each ½, and Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ¼. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 2 and Northern Pacific ¼.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate are set down for to-day at noon:

At 111 Broadway.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, block front on the west side of Gouverneur Street, between East Broadway and Division Street, 100.11 by 64.4 by 101.7 by 64.4, eight-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $31,415; on prior mortgage, $110,000 in gold.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807

TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Schiller said:

"Grace is the beauty of form under the influence of freedom."

Our Fall Carpets have been selected with a due regard to grace, as Schiller defines it. The flowers seem to have grown on the loom of the dexterous weaver. They are not like the stiff, unnaturally designed carpets which are the bugbear of many a room.

Our "Long Credit" System will save worry and give the full enjoyment of a home now, as you can pay later.

Do not fail to see our stock of furniture at lowest prices.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Great bargains in Summer draperies.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian Star Brewing Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY THE KNICKERBOCKER BREWING COMPANY; MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY (known as the Third Mortgage Bonds,) and

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY;

At the request of a majority of all classes of security holders, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, and have organized by the selection of Mr. John E. Searles as Chairman.

The default in the payment of the May 1st coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds and of the coupons since and including August 1st, 1895, on the third mortgage bonds followed by the suit which has been instituted for the foreclosure of the first mortgage, under which the property will shortly be sold, render necessary prompt action for the protection of the rights and property of the security holders.

A preliminary agreement has accordingly been prepared, under which deposits of securities may now be made with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject all deposits of securities not made on or before August 24th, 1896.

By the terms of the preliminary agreement the right is reserved to all depositors of securities to withdraw the same on payment of a pro-rata share of the expenses up to the date of withdrawal if the plan of reorganization when announced by the committee is not satisfactory to them. Dated New-York, August 3d, 1896.

JOHN E. SEARLES,
ISAAC DANENBERG,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

Manhattan,
United States,
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust,
Mercantile,
Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s Stock,
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip '96,
Trust Co.'s Stocks.
WANTED BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 B

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Knapp vs. Crane. 2—Reinhardt vs. Billings. 3—Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company vs. Lennon. 4—Sypher vs. Jones. 6—Randle vs. Eno. 6—Mela vs. Boehm. 7—Cohen vs. Conkot Israel, &c. 8—Matter of Jamestown Lumber and Manufacturing Company. 9—Stout vs. Levy. 10—Bodine vs. Brown. 11—Landry vs. Stewart. 12—Sanfield vs. Sanfield. 13—Horton vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 14—Mercantile Investment and General Trust Company vs. Wynkoop. 15—Pender vs. same. 16—Army and Navy Investment Trust Company vs. same. 17—United States and South American Investment Trust Company vs. same. 18—Bankers' Investment and Trust Company vs. same. 19—Salamons vs. same. 20—Ashley vs. same. 21—Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Company vs. same. 22—Baker, George vs. same. 23—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Myers. 24—Boehm vs. Shea. 25—Myers vs. Myers. 26—Matter of Liberty Insurance Company. 27—Krause vs. Hogan. 28—Siegel vs. Lichtenstein. 29—McKenzie vs. Green. 30—Brunner vs. Kaempfer. 31—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Everson. 32—Munroe vs. Durant. 33—Spreter vs. Price. 34—Matson vs. Matson. 35—Dodin vs. Dodin. 36—Dittman vs. Hirsch. 37—Francke vs. Perkins. 38—Pemberton vs. Mechanics and Traders' National Bank. 39—Schroeder vs. Edler. 40—Caputo vs. Caputo. 41—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 42—Matter of Washington Heights Library. 43—Douglas vs. Kenwood Bicycle Company. 44—Jackson vs. Coyle. 45—Hourean vs. Fitzgibbons. 46—Penner vs. Penner. 47—People, &c., vs. Friedman. 48—Mediahan vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 49—Bradley vs. Collins. 50—People ex rel. Anderson vs. Fitch. 51—People ex rel. Mackay vs. Fitch.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Rachel Spire, James Barclay, Katharyn M. J. Rice, Catharine Kelly, Lucky Mather, Sarah Ghihooley, John Quannan, Frank Liard, Eliza F. Allen.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Original Boston Wynnn Lunch Company—John H. Rogan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
SURROGATE'S COURT.—No calendar until Sept. 14, 1896.

The Difficulty.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Wigwag—There's a man who can't distinguish his Christian name from his surname when he sees them in print.

Hobson—Nonsense, he appears quite intelligent.

Wigwag—Oh! He's intelligent, but his name is Thomas Thomas.

BOARDERS WANTED.

45th ST., 216 WEST, near BROADway.—In refined family; newly furnished, decorated rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

434 MADISON AV.—Newly furnished suite of four rooms, with board; third floor; extra large closets; references.

A CHARMING SUITE OF ROOMS WITH refined people would be let by the season or year on floor or third floor, with board; no objection to responsible physician; location near 39th St. and 5th Av.; references exchanged. Address DESIRABLE, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

19 WEST 46th.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen.

1.—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEments for Fall board, second floor; private bath; suites and single rooms, without board; references. 14 West 33d St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsome suites of two or three rooms and bath to bachelors; references.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris.") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:45 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, (letters for Havre; at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania.") at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Trave, (letters must be directed "per Ems") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, French and German lines of steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Munidie; at 1 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Amalfi from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Ardandhu; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at 88 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, 12 M, and 8 PM. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, per ship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 123d St. 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connections on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany, for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co.'s offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; Troy, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Morgan, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 1334 St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab, $60 and upward, according to location; II. cab, $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Sails Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Regular steamers—Genoa direct—First Cabin, $50. Reduced Rates for the shores of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 3, 10 AM Fr. Bismarck, Sept. 17, 10 AM
1. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 26 ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9
NEW-YORK....Aug. 29 PARIS.....Sept. 16
ST. LOUIS....Sept. 2 NEW-YORK....Sept. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Aug. 26, noon Friesland, Sept. 9, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 2, noon Kensington, Sept. 16 noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 PM
Etruria, Sept. 5, noon Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia.....Aug. 29 Ethiopia.....Sept. 19
Ethiopia.....Sept. 12 Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10. Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., Aug. 29, 3 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Sept. 5, 9 A. M.
Pantry-and and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, office, 229 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Round the World Tours.

The next Party sails from Vancouver, Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, &c. Six months' tour. Following departures Oct. 8 and 17.
Programmes and particulars from
Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 B'way, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
GAELIC and CHINA.....Sept. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Sept. 21, 2 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Aug. 25
LEO.....Friday, Aug. 28
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 1
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Fla. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, FINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday. (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 8 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Beimar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *5:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *8:35 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:50, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M. (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 961 East 149th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car. New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
E—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M., Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and Intermediate Stations.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Sleeping car for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
For Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
Through trains for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
For Albany and Troy, 3:35 P. M., daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis

WHITE SHIPS HERE AGAIN

A GREAT FLEET ASSEMBLING FOR LI HUNG CHANG TO SEE.

Will Be the Most Formidable Array of Vessels of the United States Navy Got Together Since the War—The Massachusetts with Admiral Bunce's Squadron That Arrived Yesterday—Evolutions Performed at Sea.

Rear Admiral Bunce's white fleet of the North Atlantic station came back into port yesterday, and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., where the monitor Amphitrite lay, awaiting them. The vessels had come up the coast in indented column, and they took positions at the anchorage in double column, bearing north and south, on the outer column being the speedy triple-screw, four-stacked Columbia; the low-lying battleship Indiana, the armored cruiser New-York, distinguished by her three smokestacks, and the battleship Massachusetts, the last named having joined the fleet at sea, and now making her first visit to New-York waters. She is a sister ship of the Indiana, and is commanded by Capt. Frederick Rogers.

The inner column comprised the cruisers Cincinnati, Amphitrite, Raleigh, and Newark.

The number, it is expected, will be increased to twelve during the week by the addition of the armored cruisers Maine and Texas, now at Norfolk, and the monitor Terror and the ram Katahdin, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

This gathering of the ships, which will make a more formidable array of the navy's fighting strength than has been assembled since the war of the rebellion, is designed for the inspection of Li Hung Chang, who will arrive on the American Line steamship St. Louis on Friday.

The vessels will meantime coal, and after that receive a cleaning down, so as to present their best appearance. The plans for the reception of the Viceroy, and the review which, it is understood, will be given, have not yet been completed.

Visitors were not allowed on the ships yesterday, though the crowds that flocked to Staten Island to spend Sunday gazed at them from the shore.

The squadron left here on Aug. 3, for drill and evolution at sea, and for hard work and successful results it was a repetition of the previous sea drill, in which a lesser number of ships took part. Every man, from the Admiral down, has worked like a beaver throughout, and every man has materially profited by the experience.

It familiarized the officers with the manoeuvring qualities of their ships, and it steadied their nerves, a very considerable desideratum in tactics, when a false move may result in collision and fatal consequences.

The heat was severe, and during the recent hot spell almost as unbearable at sea as on land, but the men stood it well and there was not a single prostration.

On clearing Sandy Hook, steam-fleet tactics were immediately commenced, and continued during the next nine days and nights, during which time also there was constant signal practice, including flag, whistle, and Ardois-light system signals.

The fleet visited Hampton Roads for coal and put to sea again on Aug. 15. Fleet evolutions were taken up anew and continued for three days at the expiration of which time all the vessels exercised at target practice.

The regular triangular targets, which are pyramidal in form, the wings being of canvas, 25 feet in height and about 15 feet at the base, and floated on four barrels at the angles of the base, were used. The vessels steamed past at a distance of 2,000 yards, and at a speed of 11 knots.

The New-York led, the Indiana coming second, the Raleigh third, and the others strung out astern. Each vessel opened from the forward turret, the after division following. The New-York and Indiana missed, but the Raleigh demolished the target, and was ordered to put out a new one for the completion of her firing.

It should be said that the vessels describe part of a circle while firing, and within a given radius keep up a continual firing.

Having replaced the wrecked target, the Raleigh's gunners again demolished it. The other vessels, although none destroyed a target, shot the wings away a number of times, and every shot fired would have struck a vessel, with its greater length, had one been where the target was buoyed.

Each vessel passed the target four times. It was said aboard the Raleigh yesterday that she had fired 207 shots in between 7 and 8 minutes.

Tactical manoeuvres and signaling practice were resumed after the target practice.

Thursday of last week was marked by another drill, when a flag went up on the flagship which meant "Man overboard." Each ship immediately threw a man overboard in the shape of a buoy and reversed her engines. Then lifeboats were lowered, the Raleigh getting hers over first.

This second scoring of the Raleigh brought the signaled compliment from the flagship, "Well done, Raleigh."

The Raleigh also got her boat secured aboard again sooner than any other, but the officer of the deck neglected to signal the fact till two minutes after the Cincinnati had done so. The Cincinnati was therefore recorded as first.

Torpedo practice was the order of the day on Friday, when each ship launched three torpedoes, one when going at six knots' speed, another going at nine knots, and the last when steaming eleven knots. Each torpedo would have hit a ship at the distance of the target, which was 500 yards.

Fleet tactics and signals followed, till a fog set in and rendered the signals invisible, when the vessels formed in the indented column for the trip to Sandy Hook.

All of the ships worked all of their guns, and the fleet went through every drill in the drillbook. In target practice no subcalibres were used, the thirteen-inch guns being required to launch their full charges.

A peculiar thing from which all the men suffered was a burning of their faces and hands from the niter in the powder, while uniforms were covered with a white silicate. This was a new experience, which came from a greater use of powder than has been consumed on any other similar occasion.

The men on the Raleigh were mightily pleased at the record they made for themselves. She now holds the record for gunnery practice. Her executive officer, Lieut. Commander William J. Barnette, is rated as one of the most efficient officers in the navy. Her commander is Capt. Merrill Miller.

An illustration of the terrific concussion of the gun of the 13-inch pattern when it is discharged was given during the battery practice. The Indiana fired the starboard 13-inch rifle at the target, with the gun trained well forward of the port beam. The concussion lifted the vessel's 2,000-pound anchor from its bed, and hurled it 20 feet outward, and it was, of course, lost.

Accident to Carpenter Mahoney.

Carpenter Mahoney, on the flagship New-York, was caught in the chain when the ship was being anchored off Tompkinsville yesterday. One leg was broken. He was cared for in the ship's hospital.

Caught by a Venerable Trick.

Complaining of a "confidence operator," Antonio Govatti, William De Bart, of 444 West Fifty-eighth Street, said yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court that on Aug. 6 the prisoner and another man cheated him out of a gold watch worth $200. De Bart met a stranger in the Bowery, and while they were talking Govatti came and pretended to pick up a fifty-dollar note. The stranger clamored for shares, and De Bart was sent to change the bill—a Confederate note—because he was well attired. He left the watch with Govatti as security for his return. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Slight Fire in a Hotel.

There was a slight fire in the basement of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street, last night at 8 o'clock. The fire originated from a pot of grease in the basement. It was promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done, principally from water.

POLICEMAN ROSENBERG'S MISTAKE.

Magistrate Brann Discharges a Husband and Wife.

Florence Diginet, a Frenchwoman, twenty-three years old, of 155 West Thirty-third Street, and her husband, Edward, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Rosenberg of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct.

Rosenberg told Magistrate Brann that he, when in citizen's clothing, was spoken to by Mrs. Diginet at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. He placed her under arrest, and immediately the husband ran up, and, grasping him by the arm, demanded that his wife be released. Rosenberg said that he told Diginet that he would arrest him if he did not go away, and that this, instead of stopping Diginet, only caused him to shout the louder and appeal for help to a crowd. He then arrested Diginet.

Mrs. Diginet denied the charge. She wept bitterly when she told the Magistrate that she was a respectable woman.

Diginet, who is good-looking, well dressed, and wears a Van Dyke beard, also wept when he told his story to the Magistrate. He said that he was proprietor of a wholesale liquor store. He and his wife had been spending the evening with friends, and while he was on his way home with her, stopped in a cigar store to buy a cigar and told his wife to wait for him at the door. When he came out of the store and saw a man in citizen's clothes having hold of his wife, he rushed for them and tried to separate them.

"What was I to do?" said he. "I see a man holding my wife by the arm. Shall I let him hold her? Never! Never! I am a respectable man and my wife is a worthy woman."

Magistrate Brann said that a mistake had evidently been made and discharged both husband and wife.

THE RELEASED IRISH PRISONERS.

Friends Here Intent on Welcome and Raising a Fund.

Delegates from various Irish organizations comprising the General Amnesty Committee of New-York met yesterday, in Independence Hall, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to make further arrangements for the reception of John Devaney, A. G. Whitehead, John Daly, and Dr. Thomas Gallagher, just released from prison in England.

Lawyer N. J. Langan presided, and John Curtin Kent, who was released some time ago, was present. James F. Egan, at whose instance the meeting was called, had been called out of town and could not attend.

Major D. V. Clancy of the committee that was appointed to see Emigration Commissioner McSweeny in reference to getting a steamboat and to see steamboat owners on the question of hiring a vessel to meet steamers on which the men may come, reported that some arrangements had been made which should not yet be made public, and that one owner had promised a boat which would hold 300 people for $50 for the day.

It was stated that Whitehead might be put on board a vessel to-morrow to be sent here; and that efforts would be made to get immediate information of such intention on the part of the English Government.

A resolution to ask all Irishmen in this country and Canada to contribute to a fund for the prisoners was referred to the Executive Committee. This latter committee will sit every day and night in Independence Hall, so that it can at once take action on any information sent to it relative to the sailing of the prisoners.

MRS. WILSON'S HOUSE AFIRE.

Men Seen Leaving Her Yard at 2:15 o'Clock A. M.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the house that Mrs. Phoebe Wilson occupied prior to the time of her arrest for the murder of her husband. The house is at 22 Pine Street, and is filled with furniture and accumulations of thirty years. Mrs. Wilson was arrested two weeks ago because a body, afterward shown to be that of her husband, who had been missing two years was found in an old cistern in the cellar. She is now in the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, awaiting action by the Grand Jury on a charge of murder.

A person who was passing the house at 2:15 o'clock A. M. saw two men emerge from the alley in the rear of the house. He thought this suspicious and watched them. They did not hurry, but walked slowly out of sight. A few minutes after they had disappeared a light back of the house attracted attention, and investigation showed a fire beside the rear of the frame house. The firemen were summoned and they put out the flames before much damage was done. The fire had been started in two boxes filled with paper and rubbish which stood close to the back stoop of the house. The police and firemen are certain the flames were started by some one who, for an unknown reason, wanted to destroy the house. The only explanation for the attempt that can be guessed at is that those who sarted the fire calculated on looting the place during the excitement, and thus acquiring some of the things the house contained.

NO SMALL STRIKE WILL DO.

Agitators Want This One to Extend Over All the World.

It was reported yesterday that preparations were being made for a longshoremen's and seamen's strike all over the world.

Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union; E. T. Elderkin, Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, and H. E. Barter, Secretary of the International Longshoremen's Union, have been corresponding with seamen of different countries about arranging for a universal strike. They believe that a strike of seamen and longshoremen, to be successful, should be universal. The leaders here have been corresponding with seamen's unions in England, France, Australia, Germany, Italy, and Portugal.

One of the leaders of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union said yesterday that the big dock strikes in England were only a prelude to bigger strikes, and the time was nearly ripe for a strike of seamen and longshoremen everywhere. Conferences were being held in Great Britain and other shipping centres, and there was a general feeling that a great struggle was near.

Demands are for better wages and conditions, and for guarantees that sailors will be protected against tryanny of unjust Captains and shipping masters.

SPORT OF KING WILLIAM RUFUS.

Mounted Park Policemen Chase and Catch a Doe Fallow Deer.

One of the twelve fallow deer—a doe—which were taken to Van Cortlandt Park from the Central Park menagerie and placed in the buffalo inclosure last Thursday, escaped from that place on Saturday.

Sergt. England, who has charge of all the parks north of the Harlem River, with several policemen, secured horses and gave chase. The doe was a good runner and the race was interesting. After a chase of nearly three miles the doe was overtaken near Giovanni P. Morosini's villa, at Riverdale, and cornered. The animal was exhausted by its long run and was easily captured. It was returned to the inclosure.

Major McKinley's Letter This Week.

Information at Republican Headquarters is to the effect that Major McKinley will issue his letter of acceptance this week. The letter will deal specifically with sound money, protection, and reciprocity, laying special stress on sound money.

One reason for the issuing of Major McKinley's letter of acceptance the present week is in order to have it published in advance of the convention at Indianapolis.

MONEY FOR ARMENIANS

RELIEF ASSOCIATION APPEALS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Need for a Million, Not for a Few Hundred Thousand Dollars—Report of a Correspondent Quoted to Show the Necessity That Exists for Prompt and Effective Assistance—More than Food Required to Meet the Necessity.

The Armenian Relief Association has sent out an appeal to the business men of the United States. From one of its correspondents the association says it has received a report showing the condition of affairs in Armenia. The following from this report is quoted in the appeal:

Six months have passed since the tidal wave of pillage and massacre swept over that part of the Turkish Empire in which Armenians live. During these six months large sums of money have been contributed by benevolent people in Europe and America for the relief of the suffering Armenians, and it may be of interest to the donors to know what relief their gifts have afforded and what is the present condition of the sufferers.

The largest field of destitution is that which receives relief from Harpoot as a distributing centre. It contains 100,000 souls, who are in need of relief. Some £22,727 have been distributed to about 60,000 souls. This gives to each soul less than one-half Turkish pound, (about $2.20.) When we take into consideration that these people have lost all their possessions, food, stores, clothing, bedding, tools, and many of them houses also, this is clearly a very small allowance, and we naturally inquire what it has done for them. The answer is close at hand: It has kept them alive, nothing more.

I have recently visited nine villages. In one the people had begun to cut timber growing right around the village preparatory to building a few rooms in which they may find shelter the coming Winter. In another the people were making bricks of mud with which to build. In the other seven villages there was no sign of any intention to build, and when I made inquiry I always met the same answer, "How can we build?" They have no money to buy timber, and they have no heart to make any effort. They still fear, also, that any effort to improve their condition will call down upon them another attack. The earnings of a generation of thrifty, industrious men have been swept away under conditions that leave them no hope and no incentive to take up the struggle again. They have lost heart. They are helpless and hopeless.

But if no houses are built this Summer the coming Winter will find them even worse off than they are now. Take a single example. The village of Hooyloo, formerly the largest and wealthiest village on the Harpoot Plain. It contained three large and fine churches, belonging to the Georgian, Protestant, and Roman Catholic communities. The houses of the village were well built, two stories high, and containing many rooms. But the ruin of the village has been complete. With infinite pains the destroyers fired the houses one by one, using petroleum to make sure of their work. Now only the walls stand, and they are badly injured.

Relief money has not built any houses for the sufferers. They have huddled together in the stables, and in the corners of half-ruined houses. The Government Relief Commission has estimated that 60,000 Turkish pounds (about $265,000) are needed to build shelter for the people whose houses are burned, allowing only five Turkish pounds ($22) for each house.

An inspection of the rooms in which the people now live shows them to be bare and cheerless, destitute even of the necessities of life. The greater part of the people have no beds. All Winter they have slept upon the floor with no covering over them. Families that once had twenty sets of bedding now have only one or none at all. The sick and the well huddle under one quilt. Mothers bring forth their babes without even a bed on which to lie. Some £8,380 (about $37,000) have been collected for beds and clothing, which have been given to the people; but this is only a drop in the bucket.

I have said nothing of the need of cooking utensils and furniture. In most of the houses there are no cooking utensils; in many petroleum tins are used for cooking; in others there is nothing, and no food is cooked. The people eat bread alone.

Relief money has not supplied the needs I have enumerated, great and pressing as they are. What, then, has it done? It has simply kept the people alive—nothing more. I have hoped that with the approach of Summer the people would be able to recover somewhat and become independent. But the visit I have just made to some of the villages shows that there has been no recovery and that the villagers are in need, while if relief would be cut off from the cities, such as Malatia, Arabkir, and Palu, multitudes would die in a short time.

In the village of Ashvan I went from house to house examining the jars and granaries to see what food the people had in most houses. I found a few handfuls of bulgur, or flour, a few eggs, perhaps a little salt, and one or two loaves of bread. At most, their supply could only last them a day or two, and in some houses food was already exhausted, with no means of procuring more. But the village of Korpo was in a still more wretched plight. As we neared this village the people caught sight of us from a distance and came running out to the road. There they stood, with their aged priest at their head, leaning on his staff, while the people wept and cried: "We are hungry, we are hungry!" Personal inspection of the house showed that their food supplies were exhausted. I called the children around me and asked the first one if he had eaten bread that day. He said: "No." "What have you eaten?" I asked. "Grass." I asked him whose boy he was, and the villagers answered: "He is an orphan." His little face was gaunt and sallow. Other boys had eaten a piece of bread as large as my hand. None had eaten any other food but bread and grass. In the houses I asked for bread, but the women turned away weeping. In every house there was a little bundle of grasses, gathered from the fields. This was the only food in many. Beneath the tan on their sunburned faces there was a sallow, sickly color. Mothers sat by the little bundles of grass and held their empty breasts. The tops of the trees around the village had been cut off during the Winter, taken to the city, and sold for money to buy food, and now the bare trunks stretched out their mutilated stumps of branches as if to plead for pity on this desolated village.

We sat down on the ground outside the village to talk over matters, and the children sitting around us would pluck up the grass by the roots and eat it before our eyes. The sights of that village haunt me day and night.

"America," the appeal says, "has set her hand to the relief of Armenia from a calamity, the gravity of which has been uncovered by the touch of helping hands. Churches and communities have generously contributed from many parts of the United States. But when we compare the gift of a few hundred thousand dollars, in a case where the need was for a million, with what we have done in a few weeks for a local calamity of far less magnitude, it certainly seems true" in the words of the correspondent, that "it is time to take up this problem in earnest and solve it in a manner worthy of this Nation, which is surely blessed by God as no other nation has ever been blessed. Pillaged, destitute, homeless, and with the threat of extermination hanging over them, two and a half millions of Armenians remain in Turkey. Within eight weeks the shadow of another Winter of horror will be upon them, and if we do not send help at once a great number of lives must surely be lost, and there will come over to us the awful wail of a starving people. It will then be late to accomplish any adequate relief.

"It is a generation of thrifty, industrious men and women which is threatened with extermination—the families of merchants and bankers who have been deliberately murdered; and the situation which confronts us is an imperative demand for a movement which shall save from starvation and at the same time rescue from murder. We must recognize that it would be no mercy to send bread to save this people from starvation to-day only that they may perish by the sword to-morrow.

"The aim of our rescue movement is to accomplish the deliverance from death of as many people as possible, by enabling them to reach places of safety. Friends in Great Britain have already organized to co-operate with us in this work. We appeal to the business men of America, the merchants and the bankers, for the creation of an adequate relief and rescue fund. It need not be any great burden to produce $1,000,000, which shall be to the faithful workers in the seventeen distributing centres throughout Armenia like a message from heaven, and which shall be deliverance from death to at least 1,000,000 people, who must inevitably perish if they are not saved by such a movement."

The appeal is signed by J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee; David James Burrell, Honorary Secretary, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary.

Checks should be sent to Charles H. Stout, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street. Funds contributed will be applied one-half to the relief and the other half to the rescue fund, unless otherwise requested. Money sent for specific purposes will be used as indicated. All funds will be sent out at once without any expense, the necessary work being done by the workers for the rescue fund. Both funds will be acknowledged individually, and by cities, and stand as a National work of relief by the business men of the United States.

A Bachelor's Opinion.

From The Chicago Record.

"Every middle-aged woman has a favorite delusion."

"And what is it, may I ask?"

"That all the other women she knows are getting to look old faster than she is."

POLICEMEN BATTLE WITH SUSPECTS

Revolver and Cold Chisel Figure in a Rough-and-Tumble Fight.

Strolling along Stanton Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Webb and Harris of the Eleventh Precinct, who were on special duty and in citizen garb, were alert because, when they reached Eldridge Street, they heard a noise as of breaking of woodwork.

As they turned down the street two men ran from the doorway of E. Frankenstein's dry goods store at 205 Eldridge Street. The policemen caught them as they reached the sidewalk.

Harris seized one man, who struck at him with what was afterward found to be a cold chisel. The two had a rough and tumble fight before Harris was able to free his right hand and get at his short club. After he had used it a couple of times the man surrendered at discretion and then Harris turned to help Webb, who was getting rather the worst of his fight with the other fellow.

He was afraid for a moment to use his club for fear of injuring Webb. Webb and his prisoner were rolling together in the gutter, first one on top, then the other. Webb's right hand grasped the right wrist of his captive, who held a revolver. Two shots had been fired, but did no harm. With the assistance of Harris the man was secured.

They said they were Frank Mack, nineteen years old, of 310 Henry Street, and John Hurley, twenty-one, of 178 Chrystie Street. Mack was the man who had the revolver. In Hurley's possession were, besides the cold chisel, four skeleton keys and a piece of gas pipe. Mack had a pick lock made from a steel buttonhook.

Acting Captain Hogan is of the opinion that Hurley fits the description of the man who attempted a burglary at Allen and Rivington Streets, last week, and was frightened away by a woman. None of the precinct police recognized either of the men.

In the Essex Market Police Court Magistrate Deuel remanded the prisoners to the custody of the police until to-morrow, in default of $2,000 bail.

WORKING FOR A NEW CLUBHOUSE.

Catholic Young Men's Societies Want One Centrally Located.

The members of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies have originated a plan by which they hope to erect a building for a large central clubhouse in some convenient locality in this city. Among the members of the Union who have been particularly active in working to obtain the clubhouse are the Rev. Malachi A. Cunnion, pastor of St. Raphael's Church, in West Fortieth Street, its former President, and the Rev. Father O'Keefe of the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, its President.

After the union's meeting in September a series of entertainments will be given by the young men's societies in the various parish halls, and bonds will be issued and sold to the societies and to any individuals who may be interested enough to buy them. The bonds will bear interest for three years.

The main building will be 50 by 50 feet, and about six stories high. In the rear will be a gymnasium and bath; in the front basement will be bowling alleys; on the main floor will be the offices and small reception rooms. A lecture hall will take up the entire second floor. The third floor will be devoted to billiard rooms and card and chess rooms, and on the front of the fourth floor will be the library.

The estimated cost of the building is $200,000. The projectors hope to raise the money within a few months. Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, pro-rector of the cathedral, are greatly interested in the project.

W. C. DE WITT WORKING ALONE.

Is Completing Greater New-York Charter Without D. J. Dean.

William C. De Witt, in his cottage at Long Beach, L. I., is getting the remaining chapters of the charter for the Greater New-York into shape.

Mr. De Witt had been assisted by David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel of this city, but the work became too trying for Mr. Dean, and he went to the mountains for needed rest.

The next chapter that will be published will provide for a Department of Charities and Corrections. The Greater New-York Commission, it is said, favors a single Commissioner for this department, notwithstanding the fact that President Sims of the Brooklyn department is in favor of, and begged the commission to make, a department with three Commissioners.

Following the chapter on Charities and Corrections will come a chapter devoted to the Department of Docks. It is Mr. De Witt's intention to have the preliminary charter completed by Sept. 15.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS ON BICYCLES.

Took a Spin to Yonkers and Practiced Evolutions.

The Bicycle Corps of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, took a spin to Yonkers yesterday morning.

The corps has had a great number of acquisitions to it of late, so that it now numbers 120 men. The start was made from the regimental headquarters, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue at 10 o'clock. The party was about 100 strong. Formed in platoons, they sped away.

The route of the run was up Lexington Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, thence west to the Boulevard, and north to Yonkers, by way of Broadway.

The corps was under the command of Lieut. T. P. Edwards, who put the cyclists through many military evolutions on the spin north.

The object of the ride was to teach the men the various military wheel evolutions more than it was for a pleasure trip.

The men dined at Yonkers, and the spin home was made late in the afternoon.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.

Thief Caught in E. C. Keeler's House—L. Ahrensburg Robbed.

E. C. Keeler's house, 81 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was found open early yesterday morning. One of its front windows had been broken, and entrance had been gained to it in that way in the absence of the Keelers in the country. A policeman discovered the broken window, and in searching the house found a man secreted in a room on the third floor. He had some silverware ready to carry away. He was arrested and sent to jail.

Burglars entered the tobacco store of L. Ahrensburg, at 143 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, by cutting their way through the iron bars before the rear windows. They carried off cigars, tobacco, and other articles valued at $800. The burglars left behind them a jimmy, a screwdriver, a brace, and a piece of candle.

The Bavarian Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commercial Agent Henry C. Carpenter reports to the Department of State that the financial success of the Bavarian Industrial and Art Exhibition, which began May 15 last, is assured. Mr. Carpenter gives a brief account of the exhibits. The electrical and brewers' he considers the most attractive and best. The railroad exhibit shows that while this industry has progressed steadily and substantially, the same perfection of beauty, comfort, and speed has not attained in Germany which characterizes railroading in the United States. The military display was a failure. Mr. Carpenter regards this as a good sign, indicating that men are thinking less about destruction and more about development.

FOUR BOYS HALF STARVED

CARRIED FROM PHILADELPHIA TO JERSEY CITY IN A FREIGHT CAR.

Entered It to Play Hide and Seek and Had No Opportunity to Get Out Until They Were Discovered Twenty-one Hours Later at the Other End of the Road—Were Nearly Exhausted and Could Hardly Speak When Found.

Four boys, half starved and with throats so parched by thirst that they could hardly speak, were found in a box freight car at the Central Railroad yards, in Jersey City, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The train of which the car formed part had just arrived from Philadelphia. The discovery and release of the boys was accidental.

Detective James Flood, while passing through the freight yard on his way to the station, heard some one crying. He looked around, but could see no one. Finally he traced the sound to a freight car, and on opening the door found the four boys. Three of them were huddled in a corner and one was lying on the car floor on his face, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"Where did you come from?" asked Detective Flood, in astonishment.

"Phil-a-del-phia," said one of the boys, disjointedly, as he sobbed.

Seeing that the boys were nearly exhausted and that they must have been without food or water for some hours, Detective Flood got them out of the car and took them to a switchman's shanty, where water was given to them. They drank eagerly. Then they told their story.

One of them, who seemed least affected by his adventures, acted as spokesman. He said he was James Connors, thirteen years old, of 1328 Patton Street, Philadelphia. His companions were Robert Gray, thirteen years, of 1347 Firlwood Street; Dominic Noonan, twelve years, of 1270 Gunther Street, and Edward McLaughlin, thirteen years, of 1258 Patton Street.

"How did you get into the car?" asked Flood.

"We were playing hide and seek," replied Connors. "We saw the car standing open and crawled into it to hide."

"When was that?" asked Flood.

"About 10 o'clock Saturday morning," was the reply.

"Well," said Flood, "it's 7 o'clock Sunday morning now, so you've only been locked up twenty-one hours."

"Hully gee!" ejaculated Connors. "Only twenty-one hours? Why, it seemed like a week to us."

"What happened after you got into the car?" asked Flood.

"Well," resumed Connors, "after we got into the car some one shut the door. Then we felt a jar when the engine hitched on, and the next we knew the train was going like sixty. The other fellows cried, but I didn't. I knew the cars would stop after a while, and then we'd be found."

The boys were taken to the Gregory Street Police Station, where Keeper Alexander Watson gave them a hearty breakfast, to which they were prepared to do full justice. After that they were taken to the Oakland Avenue Police Station, where they were put in care of Matron Wyatt, who has charge of the woman's prison.

Inspector Lange notified the parents of the boys, and it is expected they will come after them to-day. If they do not, Postmaster Hewitt will take charge of them and send them to their homes.

CORONER HOEBER'S EXPLANATION.

Why He Discharged Young Griffin, the Fratricide.

Coroner Hoeber made a statement yesterday in defense of his action in discharging twelve-year-old James Griffin of 317 East Eighty-eighth Street, who stabbed and killed his brother, Joseph, on July 19. The Coroner went on his vacation immediately after the inquest, and, he said, did not then have an opportunity of replying to criticisms. The jury at the inquest found that the stabbing was accidental.

The Coroner, in his statement, says:

"Four weeks having elapsed since I discharged the Griffin boy from the care of the Gerry society after the jury had acquitted him, for which action several papers reported the District Attorney as having criticised me, I beg to say this:

"First.—The District Attorney's office is not aware of any action having been taken by it for the purpose of laying the case before the Grand Jury.

"Second.—No District Attorney's assistant has criticised my action. On the contrary, when I stated my reasons to Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Battle, they fully approved them.

"Third.—From all the testimony I took I became convinced that there were existing the best possible friendly relations between the two brothers, and that there was no intention on the part of the younger boy to do his elder brother any harm.

"Fourth.—The boy having an excellent home and an educated mother and sisters, I concluded, after he was acquitted by the jury, that he would be better off in the surroundings of his home than among strangers, and delivered him, therefore, into their charge. I hope that our murderers are not formed out of American boys of twelve years, no matter how mischievous they may be.

"I have tried in this case as in all others to do my duty to the best of my ability, and with the strictest regard to the laws of evidence, conscientiously and fearless of the consequences."

GOLD CURE, DELINQUENT'S EXCUSE.

Albert E. Williams Arrested for Passing a Spurious Check.

Albert E. Williams, twenty-seven years old, who was neatly dressed and respectable in appearance, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, charged with profiting by spurious checks.

The prisoner said that he lived at 105 Bowery—the Bowery Mission. He was arrested on Saturday through J. Howard Scheck, a clerk in a shoe store at 2,150 Third Avenue, who said that Williams had bought a pair of shoes for $3, and had presented a check for $9.75, purporting to be signed by D. M. Williams & Co. The check appeared to be properly indorsed, and Scheck gave him $6.75 in change. It was afterward found that the check was worthless.

The accused passed by the store on Saturday, and Scheck had him arrested. The police had been looking for Williams for five months past for passing other checks, most of them for small amounts, drawn on the Twelfth Ward and Mount Morris Banks, with the names of well-known firms in Harlem attached. The name of D. M. Williams & Co. was often used.

Williams no doubt passed these checks in small stores for shoes and furnishing goods, and in all cases got some money in change. The goods were all pawned, and a pocketful of pawn tickets was found in his possession.

Williams told the Magistrate that he did not remember anything about passing checks. He added that he had been in the Middletown Insane Asylum, and in the Essex County Asylum, in New-Jersey, and that three years ago he had taken the gold cure, and believed it had unsettled his mind.

Congregations Worship Together.

The congregations of the Church of the Puritans, Presbyterian; the Harlem Presbyterian Church, Pilgrim Church, Congregational; St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Mount Morris Baptist Church worshipped together in union service at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, was to preach the sermon, but was unable to do so, and the Rev. J. M. Patterson of Detroit, Mich., occupied the pulpit.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A man stopped at a book cart in Ann Street Saturday to look over the cheap paper editions that it contained. He picked up a copy of Les Misérables. As he did so a tramp touched him on the shoulder and said:

"I beg your pardon, Sir, but will you purchase that for me."

A gruff "No" was the reply, but the tramp was not to be easily got rid of.

"I enjoy reading, Sir," he said, "and have much leisure time. The newspapers do not satisfy me. Their stories are not written by masters. They are superficial; they are not from the heart; they have no particular object in view. Hugo had no equals, and so no superiors."

The tramp spoke hurriedly, as though unwilling to let his forced hearer escape his plea. He wanted the book, and to indicate that he was not of the lowest order of tramp, said: "To paraphrase Caesar, 'All Gall is divided into three parts—the bitterness of the world, of the flesh, and of the devil. I have experienced the first, am experiencing the second, and hope for something better than the third. I am a tramp, an outcast—you can see that—but I have been a gentleman—as the world uses the word—and at times I can momentarily forget that I belong to the Brotherhood of Adversity. But even these moments are getting rarer and yet more rare. But why bother you with this?

"Purchase for me this cheap copy of Les Misérables. Jean Valjean was one of the brotherhood, Fantine was another; the book contains many others, and I wish to read it again. I have read it four times and have passed it on. I will do so again, for it contains much that by contrast makes an outcast's life seem easy, and, although you may doubt me, while to an extent it embitters us, it in the end elevates us, only to a slight degree it is true, but it has a beneficent effect, and that, no matter how slight, is something."

The man addressed, wishing to terminate the appeal, and being more or less impressed by the tramp's words and manner, picked the volumes from the cart, paid for them, handed them to the tramp, and walked away.

The Fellow of the Brotherhood of Adversity said: "I am much obliged to you, Sir. Humph! cannot even walk to be thanked for a kindly act because the beneficiary is a tramp. Curious thing is human nature."

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"I have noticed," said a young man who is philologically inclined, "that the papers have published several guesses as to the origin of the expression we used to hear so much of in our childhood, 'You don't know B from bull's foot.' One of the surmises is that the expression is similar to the Hebrew saying, 'You don't know A from ox,' the A in Hebrew standing for Aleph, an ox.

"Every child and every man and woman who has gone through the hornbook or the A B C books should remember exactly what the English expression means. 'B stands for bull,' is one of the sayings in the hornbook. When a child did not know his B he was told, 'You don't know B from bull's foot.' Like a number of similar common sayings, it has become a popular expression to imply a plentiful lack of knowledge of common things."

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A somewhat gruesome business is the one advertised by a Broadway house, which has a conspicuous sign as follows: "Importer of human hair." Where all the hair comes from and how it was obtained might be interesting to ascertain.

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The rage for economy is frequently illustrated at the shopping counters. Some time ago a young man and his wife, who live in a small city, came to New-York on a visit. While here they were engaged every day in buying things that were supposed to be much cheaper in the metropolis than in their home town. One day the young man went on a shopping tour of his own. When he returned in the evening, after an exhausting day, he told his wife he had found a magnificent bargin.

"I bought two dozen shirts," said he, "for the most wonderful price."

"But you don't need so many shirts at this time, and they will crowd up our trunks so much. Why didn't you wait till we got home?"

"They were such bargains," he replied, "that I could not afford to let them go."

"How much did you give for them?" she asked.

"Only $1.99," he said in triumph.

"Why, the same shirt would only cost $2 at home," she said, "and you have spent a tiresome day and crowded our trunks so that I can't get my dresses in them just to save one cent a shirt!"

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A cheap clothes dealer down town has a glass case in front of his store. In it is a pair of trousers. On one side of the glass case is put the sign, "Price, $2.95." On the other side is the sign, "Price, $2.50."

It would cost the buyer 45 cents to look at that case from the wrong side.

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"I believe it was Dr. Johnson of blessed and Boswellian memory," remarked the companion of one of the Gatherers, "who said that he never met a man from whom he could not learn something.

"The other day I was in a Broadway cable car and a young woman and two young men were on the seat in front. They were very freely imparting such information as they possessed. We passed a telephone sign, with the big blue bell.

"'I never see one of those bells,' said one of the young men, 'without recalling 'The Bells of Shannon.'

"'What are 'The Bells of Shannon?'" asked the young woman. 'My mother's name was Shannon?'

"'Oh, 'The Bells of Shannon' is a poem written by somebody about some bells,' said the well-informed young man. 'Somebody made some bells and this poet wrote quite a sweet little poem about them. You ought to read it.'"

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"Do you sell more, or less, American cigarettes than formely?" was the question asked a large down-town tobacco dealer.

"Less," was the immediate answer. "The quality of American cigarettes has steadily grown worse, until now it is at a very low ebb. Many people who used to smoke nothing but American cigarettes now buy only foreign brands, particularly Turkish and Egyptian, many of which can be obtained at reasonable prices. I don't know what will become of American cigarettes if their present inferior standard continues. They are almost as bad as the French Government cigarettes, and that is saying a great deal."

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There is a well-known restaurant and hotel on the west side, down town, which at noon and in the evening resembles a country restaurant more than any other eating place in the city. Small country business men who come to the city to buy, and visitors of moderate means from New-Jersey, up the Hudson, Western New-York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, who bring their families along, go to this place. During the day the restaurant is much frequented by down-town business men, who hurry through their meals and run away. In the evening many of the country women come down without hats, and some of the younger ones put on all the finery they brought with them and sit down in small parties at the tables. They seem to enjoy life in New-York hugely.

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"Don't you dare touch me or I'll report you," ejaculated an irate woman whom the car conductor had seized by the arm just as she was about to step off before the car had come to a stand still.

"All right, Ma'am, go ahead and report. Here's my number. But if I had let you get off you might have broken a leg, and I'd have been arrested, and you'd have sued the company."

The woman gave the conductor a withering look when she stepped on the pavement, and hurried away grumbling.

"Not one woman in ten ever gets off a car the right way," remarked the conductor, "and yet they think they know how. One day while I was collecting fares a woman passenger got up and walked right off the car while it was going at a good speed. Fortunately there was plenty of snow on the ground and she was not hurt."

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Many visitors at the animal house in Central Park have been pained to see the apparent suffering of New-York, the tiger which has been ill with pulmonary consumption for some time. Some of the Park visitors have seriously blamed the Park authorities for allowing the poor animal to suffer any longer. But the fact is that the tiger does not suffer, though so seriously ill. Moreover, the animal belongs to Mr. Bailey, who is at present touring in the country, and it could not be killed without his consent. Besides, Mr. Bailey thinks it all is that New-York